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ARAB ECONOMIC UNITY COUNCIL ISSUES STATEMENT IN DUBAYY

JN071537Y Abu Dhabi EMIRATES NEW AGENCY in Arabic 1300 GMT 7 Dec 78 JN

[Text] Dubayy, 7 December--Today, the Arab Economic Unity Council concluded its 3-day meetings here. The meetings were attended by economy ministers from 13 Arab countries and representatives of Arab financial and economic establishments and organizations.

The council held several meetings, during which it heard a report by Dr Fakhri Qaddura, the council's secretary general. The council also discussed requirements for Arab economic unity, the stages covered and the means to develop it.

The council issued its final statement this noon. The statement includes a number of resolutions and recommendations that will strengthen Arab economic unity. In its statement, the council stressed its concern about the unity of the Arab economic march in the face of the new danger of Zionist invasion. The council reasserted the resolutions of the Arab Economic Council in support of the Arab economic boycott resolutions against Israel. It also reasserted other measures required to strengthen Arab economic unity and the Arab Common Market.

The council appealed to the organs of the General Secretariat of the Arab Economic Unity Council and all Arab organizations to safeguard the aims of the unity agreement, so that the Arab countries will be ready to take all economic measures dictated by the pan-Arab interest stressed by the Baghdad summit conference, in order to confront dangers.

The council decided to adopt the report submitted by the secretary general and the principles and aims outlined in it. The council also decided to cooperate with Arab organizations to achieve these aims and principles. The council agreed to adopt the organizational measures outlined in the report.

The council expressed its conviction regarding the report's assessment of the dangers and repercussions that would arise from establishing normal relations and economic and trade cooperation with the Zionist entity, as well as the threat of such a new relationship to Arab economic unity. This relationship also constitutes a violation of the provisions of the Arab boycott of Israel.

In the area of agricultural production, the council decided to continue work to establish an Arab agency for trade in agricultural and food commodities, and a project for joint coordination and financing of Arab agricultural research, involving cooperation with the Arab organization for agricultural development, the Arab organization for agricultural investments, and the Arab company for animal husbandry.

The council also decided to continue preparatory study for the higher council for food and agriculture, and to prepare this study in a working paper to be submitted to the next session of the council, for consideration of its presentation to the meeting of the Arab agricultural ministers in Baghdad next year.

On the issue of the basic framework, the council decided to establish an Arab company for land transport. This issue will be entrusted with the subcommittee for the coordination of transport and communications for further study. The council decided to grant preference in work to Arab workers and technicians when they are equal to non-Arabs in their professional work and qualifications. The council decided to work toward achieving equal pay for Arab and non-Arab workers in similar positions and to unify the systems in all Arab states. The council decided to aim for reducing the number of non-Arab workers procured by the Arab states that are attracting non-Arab labor.

On the issue of unifying tariffs, the council decided to entrust the council's General Secretariat with the convention of a joint committee of customs and trade experts from the member-states to study the issue and to submit the results to the council's next session. The council agreed in principle to establish a compensation fund. The General Secretariat will conduct appropriate research.

The council decided to refer the issue of establishing an import and export bank to the subcommittee for planning and coordination of trade to conduct research for its establishment. The purpose of this bank is to provide Arab states relief from burdens of short-term loans and thus help their foreign trade.

The council decided to refer to member-states the General Secretariat memorandum concerning establishment of an Arab organization to solve economic differences among member-states.

OAPEC CALLS FOR EFFECTIVE, COORDINATED OPEC OIL POLICIES

LD081425Y Kuwait AS-SIYASAH in Arabic 4 Dec 78 p 7 LD

[Text] Yesterday, the Organization of Arab Oil Exporting Countries [OAPEC] called on the world's major oil-exporting countries to limit their exports so they can regain their leading role in the world oil market.

This call came in the December monthly bulletin issued yesterday by OAPEC, whose headquarters is in Kuwait.

The bulletin's leading article said that OPEC produces more than half the world's oil and contributes more than 80 percent to world oil exports, yet it has been customary, when forecasting oil supply and demand, to look at OPEC merely as a supplier meeting the world's demand for this commodity.

This idea has developed over time but has become more clear in recent years. It is also gaining greater importance as oil supplies from outside OPEC are increasing. The idea is based on the major oil consuming countries deciding the quantities of oil they are willing or able to obtain either from their own local resources, which eventually will include their own oil stocks, or from sources outside OPEC, so that afterward they can deduct this quantity from their estimated oil demand, leaving the difference to be covered by OPEC at existing prices.

The bulletin warned that such methods could have serious effects on OPEC's oil policies and could also severely limit the member-states' options in their oil policies, because it enables the oil importing countries to have control over OPEC's production level according to these countries' economic policy objectives.

The bulletin said that by increasing supplies from outside OPEC and rapidly increasing both the strategic reserve stocks and the market's reserve stocks, the importing countries can indeed cause an acute fluctuation in OPEC's oil production. The uncertainty resulting from this could lead to serious negative effects on the OPEC countries' development and investment policies. It could also intensify competitiveness on the markets, with all the pressure this will bring to bear in the direction of a downward slide of market prices.

The article states that many believe that this gives rise to an inevitable necessity for OPEC to decide prices, while leaving the question of supply and demand to be decided by the market. [paragraph continues]

It said that this is theoretically sound, but in practice several factors, such as market surpluses, the considerable increase in the output capacity of some OPEC countries, and the increasing financial deficit in many of these countries would make it difficult for OPEC to decide the level of prices with the desired effectiveness without backing this up with effective production policies. This demands that OPEC should do all it can to develop production policies and to conserve oil, on the basis of determining the quantities of oil that must be exported at prices that would encourage oil exploration and conservation as well as developing alternative sources of energy.

The bulletin said that if OPEC member-states are able to agree on this method, they will be able to regain and preserve their leading role in the oil market in the foreseeable future. Otherwise, it will be the major oil importing countries that will decide the oil price through their joint organization of oil demand, by taking advantage of oil produced outside OPEC and their own oil stocks, as well as through exploiting the financial difficulties of the majority of the oil exporting countries.

The bulletin expressed the hope that OPEC countries will not allow themselves to be drawn into this dangerous trap, especially since they have shown their ability to own and manage their own oil industries.

The bulletin warns, however, that time is passing quickly and that the potential dangers are great. In conclusion it says that, because of this, coordinating policies on the basis of mutual understanding and reaching suitable solutions among OPEC member-states represent the key to progress in protecting their individual and collective interests.

OAPEC EXECUTIVE OFFICE RESUMES MEETINGS IN ABU DHABI

JN1011147Y Abu Dhabi EMIRATES NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0745 GMT 10 Dec 78 JN

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 10 December--The Executive Office of the Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries [OAPEC] resumed its meetings at 1030 in the Hilton Hotel in Abu Dhabi. The office will resume its study and discussion of the articles of the draft agenda of the OAPEC Ministerial Council. It will prepare recommendations to be referred to the Ministerial Council, which will begin its meetings Tuesday in Abu Dhabi.

Recommendations Outlined

JN1101723Y Abu Dhabi EMIRATES NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1640 GMT 10 Dec 78 JN

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 10 December--Following a brief session here this evening, the Executive Office of the Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries [OAPEC] approved the recommendations to be referred to the organization's Ministerial Council due to convene at Hilton Hotel in Abu Dhabi the day after tomorrow, Tuesday.

In a statement to the EMIRATES NEWS AGENCY, Mahmud al-'Adasani, chairman of the current session of the organization's Executive Office, said that these recommendations are related to building the headquarters of an Arab oil training institute in Baghdad, the organization's budget for next year, constructing a dry basin on the Mediterranean, the jurisdiction of the Council of Secretaries and the director of the Arab Petroleum Institute, the followup of the Oslo seminar held by the organization and the Scandinavian countries, supplying information to the organization from member-states, and reaching an agreement on the quality of information with which the organization should be supplied.

It will be recalled that the Executive Office has held four sessions, during which it discussed the agenda of the Ministerial Council and the approval of the recommendations.

YASIR 'ARAFAT'S ACTIVITIES, STATEMENTS REPORTED

Calls Nobel Award 'Insult'

TA082126Y Paris AFP in English 2026 GMT 8 Dec 78 TA

[Text] Oslo, 8 Dec, AFP--The Nobel Peace Prize award to Menahem Begin and Anwar as-Sadat was an insult to the Palestinian people, Palestine Liberation Organization Chairman Yasir Arafat said in an interview with Norwegian TV in Beirut today. Mr 'Arafat said the Palestinians had no choice but to continue the fight. "The Camp David participants do not even recognize us as a people, how could we accept their decisions," he said.

He termed the peace negotiations between Israel and Egypt as a conspiracy against the Palestinians.

"The Palestinians are under Israel's occupation, and are forced by Israel out of their land," he said.

"When President Carter speaks of human rights, he always stops when he comes to the human rights of the Palestinian people," the PLO chairman said.

Receives Bulgarian Official

JN090654Y Voice of Palestine [Clandestine] in Arabic to the Arab World 0530 GMT 9 Dec 78 JN

[Text] Leader Abu 'Ammar last night chaired a meeting of representatives of Palestinian organizations. Discussions during the meeting concentrated on the current circumstances through which the Palestinian revolution is passing. The conferees also discussed the mission of the Palestinian delegation to Jordan, as well as recent contacts between the PLO and Jordan.

Last night, leader Abu 'Ammar also received Milko Yanev Tarabanov, first deputy chairman of the Bulgarian National Assembly. The Bulgarian official was accompanied by both the former and the new Bulgarian ambassadors in the Lebanese capital. Abu 'Ammar and the Bulgarian officials reviewed recent developments in the Middle East situation.

PFLP HOLDS RALLY IN BEIRUT MARKING 11TH ANNIVERSARY

'Arafat in Attendance

JN101710Y Voice of Palestine [Clandestine] in Arabic to the Arab World 1601 GMT 10 Dec 78 JN

[Text] Today, the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine [PFLP] held a rally on the 11th anniversary of its establishment. Popular marches organized by the front started from the Palestinian camps in Sabra, Shatilla and Burj al-Barajinah, and marched through the Beirut streets. The marches gathered at the municipal ground where the rally was held.

The rally was attended by brother Abu 'Ammar, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee and commander in chief of the Palestinian Revolution Forces; brother Dr George Habash, PFLP Secretary general; [words indistinct] a number of leaders from the Lebanese Nationalist Movement; a number of members of the Arab and foreign diplomatic corps accredited to Lebanon; and thousands of Palestinian and Lebanese citizens.

Brother Abu 'Ammar made a speech at the rally, saying:

Brothers, comrades: Today, when the imperialist and Zionist forces and their agents in the region are plotting against us, I am pleased to take part with you and with my brother Dr George Habash in celebrating this great occasion with the Palestinian people. It is the celebration of the 11th anniversary of the establishment of the PFLP. I greet the PFLP on its anniversary, at a time when the forces of the front are moving on the road of struggle, which is the only way to reach Jerusalem, Beersheba, the Negev, Haifa and Tel Aviv. My comrades in this arduous and difficult struggle, I pledge to you that the march will continue and that our hands will be as one hand until victory.

Brother Abu 'Ammar and Comrade George Habash hugged each other at the end of brother Abu 'Ammar's speech. Dr George Habash then made a speech in which he affirmed the determination of the Palestinian people to continue their armed struggle until the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people and their return to occupied Palestine were realized.

Comrade George Habash condemned the imperialist-Zionist-As-Sadat plots against the Palestinian people and denounced the plot of self-rule signed by As-Sadat at Camp David with the Zionist enemy, so as to perpetuate the Zionist occupation of the Arab and Palestinian territories. He also condemned As-Sadat's attempts to bypass the Palestinian people's national will. Comrade Habash expressed his profound sorrow for the deteriorated health of President Boumediene of Algeria and, in the name of the Palestinian people and their leaders represented by the PLO, wished him a quick recovery, in order to continue his national role in the Front for Confrontation and Steadfastness and to defend the Palestinian cause.

Habash Speech Reported

JN102033Y Baghdad Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1830 GMT 10 Dec 78 JN

[Text of address by Dr George Habash, PFLP leader, on the 11th anniversary marking the establishment of the PFLP--recorded, date and place not given]

[Excerpts] Masses of our struggling Palestinian people, masses of our great Arab nation, all world forces of freedom and progress:

On the 11th anniversary of the establishment of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine [PFLP], I record before you and before history, on behalf of our Central Committee and all the front's members and fighters, that we shall remain true to struggle until the liberation of every inch of our sacred Palestinian territory and the establishment of the democratic Palestinian state on all Palestinian soil.

History has proved that the Zionist movement and its embodiment in an aggressive fascist and racist state will remain the cause of tension and wars in the region. Events have also proved that peace in our homeland has only one path: Inflicting complete defeat on the Zionist movement and destroying all its manifestations and embodiments in Arab territory.

Masses of our Palestinian people, the PFLP, in view of the serious and critical stage ensuing from the capitulatory course of As-Sadat, pledges to struggle during the next year for the achievement of the following tasks:

1. The serious struggle for strengthening the ties of national Palestinian unity, so that the revolution's political line will be enhanced in its struggle against Zionism, imperialism and reaction, as well as fighting all courses of capitulation and bolstering and organizing the intrinsic structure of the revolution, so that the PLO will be an effective mobilizing framework for all the masses of our Palestinian people.

2. Struggle with the masses of our people in Palestine in order to foil and destroy the conspiracy of self-rule, consolidate the steadfastness of these masses on their territory, and strike against all reactionary and opportunist elements that lurk about in order to eventually take part in As-Sadat's scheme.

3. The serious struggle to restore the presence of the Palestinian resistance on Jordanian soil and to confront the schemes of the Jordanian regime to contain the revolution and prevent it from exercising its legitimate right in mobilizing our Palestinian masses in Jordan, and this regime's attempt to be a partner in dealing with the issues of our people in occupied Palestine and to share their self-determination with them.

4. The struggle to preserve the presence of the revolution in Lebanon and the fateful cohesion with the Lebanese nationalist movement, as well as supporting and backing it so that the Lebanese nationalist movement becomes the principal force in confronting the isolationist-Zionist scheme in Lebanon. It will become a principal force through the support of the Palestinian Revolution Forces and the national Arab forces.

5. The persevering struggle to support the official Arab plans for confronting As-Sadat's course and the Camp David accords, represented in the front of steadfastness and the national charter between Syria and Iraq, so that the charter will be a real support for the course of steadfastness and so that this front will enjoy all the components and conditions of victory.

The masses of our Palestinian people and our Arab nation have resisted the Zionist-imperialist onslaught for decades. This long era of struggle was full of lessons, and our Arab masses--after all these long and bitter experiences--will not be completely reassured until these official plans enjoy all the components of victory represented in an original and clear political line, hostile to imperialism and reaction, dependent on a real democratic mobilization of the masses' potential, and on a military line that is not based on the surprise conventional war, but on the long popular war, in which all the masses of our Arab people engage in a long, bitter and continuous war before which the enemy cannot stand fast.

6. The struggle with all factions of the Arab national liberation movement in order to provide for the bases, conditions and requirements of the strategic and revolutionary confrontation against the imperialist-Zionist-reactionary alliance, so that the aim of liberating Palestine will be linked to that of establishing the unified socialist Arab society.

7. The struggle to strengthen our alliance with the socialist countries and with all democratic and progressive world forces, so that the stand of our Palestinian revolution and our Arab revolution will be decisively defined within the framework of the world socialist revolution.

Comrades and brothers, on behalf of the PFLP Central Committee, I extend greetings of solidarity and struggle to the vanguards of our people in the prisons of the Zionist-reactionary enemy.

QADDUMI EXPRESSES READINESS FOR OFFICIAL TALKS WITH U.S.

LD091142Y Riyadh SNA in Arabic 1055 GMT 9 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Beirut--Faruq Qaddumi, leader of the PLO delegation to the United Nations, has declared that the organization is prepared to hold official talks with U.S. officials, providing Washington recognizes the PLO. Qaddumi stated that the organization refuses clandestine talks with the United States.

In an interview with the Paris periodical AN-NAHAK AL-'ARABI WA DA-DAWLI, published today, Qaddumi called on the United States to recognize the PLO and the rights of the Palestinians or to approve at the Security Council a resolution that includes the national rights of the Palestinian people.

The Palestinian official stressed that the PLO is not prepared to recognize Resolution No 242, and he said the Security Council should pass a new resolution. He went on to say that Resolution No 242 has no connection with the other parties and no particular connection with the Palestinians.

Qaddumi reasserted the organization's rejection of the Camp David agreements as a course and framework for dealing with the Palestine question and the Middle East crisis. He stressed that the organization will continue to escalate the struggle within the occupied Palestinian territories and expressed his satisfaction with the new relations between the PLO and Jordan.

PLO OFFICIAL GIVES PRESS CONFERENCE ON EGYPTIAN-ISRAELI TALKS

LD091914Y Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1200 GMT 9 Dec 78 LD

[Excerpts] Kuwait--A prominent Palestinian official warned here today against the danger that threatens the resolutions of last month's Baghdad Arab summit; according to him, these resolutions are now in a state of stagnation. Fatah Khalid al-Hasan, Central Committee member, said at a press conference that the only thing lacking in the Baghdad summit resolutions is a plan and method of action to present these resolutions to the international arena as an alternative to the Camp David accords. He said that the only way out of this stagnation is through organized action. The key to this action would be for Syria, Jordan and the PLO to formulate a plan of action embracing all Arab states capable of exerting international influence.

Once again Al-Hasan reiterated the organization's rejection of the Camp David agreement and their results and the project for self-rule. He said: The Egyptian policy of linking the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty to a timetable is an attempt "to bring up for discussion a rejected fundamental position, by making a matter of secondary importance the subject of discussion." He added that the search for the so-called self-rule in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip is a waste of time and is misleading. He said: The organization rejects self-rule because it does not give the Palestinian people their right to self-determination, which means that it is a kind of a centralized municipal administration under Israeli supervision. He added that the Israeli forces will remain in the positions they select in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, and this means that occupation remains. As a result, this self-rule is a purely "legalized civil administrative authority under the aegis of Israeli occupation instead of its aggressive reality."

He added that there are no indications that Israeli settlements in the occupied West Bank and the Gaza Strip are being removed. The United States, in its answers to Jordanian questions, hinted about the possible participation of these settlements in elections for the self-rule authority.

Al-Hasan said that one of the reasons for Palestinian rejection was that the future of Jerusalem was still obscure. Also, the participation of the citizens of Arab Jerusalem in the elections was a matter for discussion, and this definitely meant annexing Jerusalem to Israel. He went on to say that the term used to describe the Palestinian people in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip was "the inhabitants of the West Bank and Gaza Strip" and this meant that the Jews of the settlements were part of the Palestinian people, because they live there, and that the inhabitants of the bank and the sector are merely inhabitants representing a minority in a state and subsequently are granted an administrative power to run their civilian affairs. He said that this term and this course confirm the refusal by the United States, Israel and Egypt to view the Palestinians as one people, instead of making clear distinctions between those who live in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip at present and those living abroad.

Al-Hasan said that the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia bears special responsibility in calling an Islamic summit, which should concentrate its stand and efforts around Jerusalem, to prevent any concession whatever on it, whether in the Egyptian-Israeli negotiations or other talks. He went on to add that Saudi Arabia bears special responsibility for watching and following up the subject of Jerusalem in the United States.

About the discussions between the Palestinian delegation, of which he is a member, and Jordanian officials, he said that agreement was reached stipulating recognition of the liberation organization as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. Agreement was also reached on noninterference in its internal affairs by Jordan, increasing the level of representation of the organization in Amman, coordination between the two sides in local, Arab and international political and information action, strengthening the national unity of the inhabitants of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, and bolstering their steadfastness and confrontation of Israeli plans. He said a Palestinian delegation is expected to go to Amman this week to commence coordination work.

Khalid al-Hasan criticized the EEC countries' attitude toward Arab issues and said that the basic reason for the absence of a rapid, open development of these countries' attitude toward the Arabs and the Palestine question lies in the Arab attitude itself. He said that the present Arab economic position brings no pressure to bear upon European interests and that these interests are multiplying in the Arab region without any political conditions. He said that if the Arab economic attitude toward the EEC countries were united, everything would change. Khalid al-Hasan warned that if the EEC states persisted in their attitude, a hostile climate would be created among the popular masses that would affect their economic interests in the Arab homeland.

KUWAIT

PRIME MINISTER AS-SABAH MEETS WITH BAHRAIN AMIR, OTHERS

LD081110Y Kuwait Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 8 Dec 78 LD

[Summary] Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah as-Sabah, crown prince and prime minister, met Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah, amir of Bahrain, this morning in Manama. Also present was the Bahraini prime minister and the ministers of foreign affairs, interior and education. Later, a closed session was held between the crown prince and the amir of Bahrain.

Gulf Unity Discussed

LD081916Y Kuwait Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 8 Dec 78 LD

[Excerpt] Quoting high-level Kuwaiti sources in Manama today, the GULF NEWS AGENCY says that the current talks between Kuwait and Bahrain in Manama center on basic issues of interest to all Arabian Gulf states. In the forefront of these issues is the principle of establishing gulf unity. The sources added that the talks, which are being conducted by Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah as-Sabah, crown prince and prime minister, and members of his delegation, are of a completely earnest nature, having passed beyond the stage of traditional courtesies to a discussion on the question of gulf unity itself. Kuwaiti delegation sources added that Kuwait has called for gulf unity covering all political, economic, trade, cultural, information and other fields. It found full response and enthusiasm for this view in Bahrain. The sources went on to say that the two countries agreed on the premise that gulf unity is no longer something unattainable or in the realm of fantasy, but has become an urgent issue for discussion, in light of existing challenges and circumstances in the gulf region and the Arab world in general. At the same time, however, the sources stressed that Kuwait did not want decisions which cannot be implemented, but, supported by Bahrain, is trying to bring about practical and definitive steps that can contribute to the gulf unity action.

Interior Ministers Hold Talks

LD081112Y Kuwait Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 8 Dec 78 LD

[Excerpts] This morning, a meeting was held in Manama between the Bahraini minister of the interior and the Kuwaiti interior under secretary to discuss security matters of mutual interest. The GULF NEWS AGENCY learned from informed sources that Bahrain and Kuwait agreed on the principle of formulating a law for their citizens' movement between the two countries with only identity cards required.

Communique Issued on Visit

LD092239Y Kuwait Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 9 Dec 78 LD

[Communique issued on Kuwaiti Prime Minister Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah as-Salim as-Sabah's 6-9 December visit to Bahrain]

[Text] At the official invitation of Shaykh Khalifah ibn Salman Al khalifah, the prime minister of the State of Bahrain, shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah.

The guest and his delegation were given a warm, brotherly welcome on the official and popular level, expressing the historical links and ties of fraternity and amity between the two fraternal countries.

On this occasion, the amir, Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah, received Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah as-Sabah and his delegation. Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah as-Sabah conveyed a message to him from his brother the amir of Kuwait, Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad as-Sabah.

During the visit, talks were held that were pervaded by an atmosphere of complete brotherhood. The Kuwaiti delegation was led by Crown Prince and Prime Minister Sa'd al-'Abdallah as-Sabah and the Bahraini delegation by Prime Minister Khalifah ibn Salman Al Khalifah. The two sides reviewed bilateral and Arab relations. In the field of bilateral relations, political, economic, cultural and information aspects of their relations were reviewed. They expressed their satisfaction with what has already been achieved and agreed to form a ministerial committee, to be headed by the two foreign ministers and to include the ministers concerned in the two countries. It will meet once every 4 months or whenever necessary to develop and followup what has been agreed upon in all fields.

They also decided to consult with each other and maintain coordination in the fields of legislation and law in the two countries.

In the field of economy and trade, the two sides expressed their common desire to set up a unified economic system. To achieve this objective, the following has been agreed upon:

1--To remove everything that is likely to obstruct the freedom of economic and commercial activities of the citizens of one country in the other, with regard to ownership of estates, shares and companies.

2--To unify their policies relating to customs, excise regulations, tariffs and commercial companies, and to the provision of goods and foodstuffs.

3--To unify legislation relating to protection of local industries.

4--To encourage the establishment of joint projects by the two countries' citizens.

5--To work for the establishment of a gulf company for air freight.

The two sides reviewed the procedures in force regarding movement of citizens between the two countries and supported the proposal to study arrangements for facilitating this movement, so that the citizens will only need identity cards instead of passports.

On the level of education, culture and information, the two sides reviewed with deep satisfaction the cooperation and coordination in these fields, whether on the bilateral level or that of the region's states. They expressed their satisfaction with this coordination and cooperation and the great role it has played in achieving the unity of the region's people. They paid tribute to achievements in specialization of gulf institutions. They also discussed higher education and ways of developing it. The two states expressed their readiness to cooperate with the rest of the gulf states in discussing this question through the Arab education office of the gulf states, in order to bring about the creation of a specialized gulf university to serve the region's development plans.

The State of Kuwait confirmed that the gulf and Arab south organization will continue to implement projects connected with the State of Bahrain.

In reviewing gulf relations, the two sides referred to the delicate state of affairs surrounding the region and called for expeditious action to achieve the desired aim--the unity of its Arab states--something that is made imperative by the historical relations and the nature of the ties between them.

In response to the aspirations of the region's peoples to achieve further progress and prosperity, they support continued efforts for more cooperation and coordination among the region's states to formulate unified political, economic, cultural and educational plans.

The two sides also concentrated attention on the situation in the Arab world and the Palestine question. They agreed on the need to devote all resources to strengthening action to regain Arab rights and on the need for withdrawal from all occupied Arab land, especially holy Jerusalem, and also for insuring the right of the Arab people of Palestine, led by the PLO, to establish their own independent state and to recover their lawful rights.

The two sides expressed satisfaction with the results of this visit regarding consolidation of cooperation and the close bilateral relations.

Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah as-Sabah expressed his deep gratitude to the State of Bahrain, its amir, government and people for the great hospitality and welcome. He addressed an invitation to Shaykh Khalifah ibn Salman Al Khalifah, the prime minister, to visit Kuwait. The latter accepted gratefully and promised to respond as soon as possible. Issued in Manamah on 9 December 1978.

MINISTRY OFFICIAL DENIES SAYING OIL PRICES TO INCREASE

LD100948Y Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0700 GMT 10 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 10 Dec, KUNA--The under secretary of the Kuwaiti Ministry of Oil, Mahmud al-'Adasani, has denied statements attributed to him by AFP on the increase of oil prices from the beginning of next year. Al-'Adasani told the EMIRATES NEWS AGENCY that he had not met an AFP correspondent during his stay here to head meetings of the OAPEC Permanent Bureau in preparation for the Ministerial Council's meeting, which will begin next Tuesday.

AFP has quoted Al-'Adasani as saying that the increase of the price of crude oil had become certain after the Arab oil ministers had agreed unanimously on this increase. The under secretary of the ministry said that he had not made statements to this effect. The OAPEC Permanent Bureau continues discussion of the recommendations to be submitted to the Ministerial Council the day after tomorrow.

PLO OFFICIAL REFUTED ON 'FROZEN' BAGHDAD RESOLUTIONS

LD101352Y Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1200 GMT 10 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Kuwait, 10 December--A Kuwaiti minister today refuted statements by a Palestine resistance leader that the resolutions of the Baghdad Arab summit conference had been frozen.

'Abd al-'Aziz Husayn, acting foreign minister and minister of state for cabinet affairs, told newsmen that the resolution adopted at the Arab summit conference in Baghdad last month were unanimously agreed upon and at the highest Arab levels and that "everybody abides by them." But, he added, the implementation of matters of destiny take time. 'Abd al-'Aziz Husayn was commenting on a statement made here yesterday by Fatah Central Committee member Khalid al-Hasan to the effect that the Baghdad summit resolutions and the resolutions adopted to counter the Egyptian-Israeli Camp David agreements are threatened with extinction. He added that the only shortcomings regarding these resolutions is a lack of definition of any method or plan of action for submitting them to the international arena as an alternative to Camp David.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS REGRETS SUFFERINGS OF ERITREANS

LD101332Y Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1200 GMT 10 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Kuwait, 10 December--Kuwait today expressed its regret at the Eritrean people's sufferings at the hands of Ethiopia. 'Abd al-'Aziz Husayn, minister of state for cabinet affairs, said that at its meeting today, under the chairmanship of Shaykh Jabir al-'Ali as-Sabah, minister of information and acting prime minister, the Council of Ministers discussed a number of Arab and international political issues. He added that the Council of Ministers expressed its regret at the sufferings of the struggling Eritrean people as a result of their quest for their legitimate right to self-determination. Recently, Ethiopian forces seized some strategic positions held by the Eritrean rebels. He said that huge Soviet forces participated in the Ethiopian military operations.

U.S. URGED TO END 'INTERFERENCE' IN GULF COUNTRIES' AFFAIRS

LD090952Y Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0700 GMT 9 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Kuwait--A local paper has demanded that the U.S. administration halt its interference in the gulf countries' affairs and has stated that the administration should realize that there is not one state in this region in need of U.S. "protection." Commenting on the U.S. stand vis-a-vis the situation in Iran, the English-language KUWAIT TIMES says: "The U.S. administration should cease to interfere in the region, in recognition of the sovereignty of the gulf states over their natural resources, and America should refrain from making threats about occupying the oil wells and should not exercise pressure on these states to influence their decisions about oil prices. Moreover, the United States should halt the flow of weapons to this region." The KUWAIT TIMES goes on to say: "U.S. President Carter should be aware that no one is in need of America's protection and that the gulf states want to be left to their own affairs to concentrate on the prosperity of their peoples and the development of their economies."

SAUDI ARABIA

'UKAZ EMPHASIZES IMPORTANCE OF SAUDI-KUWAITI TALKS

LD110839Y Jidda 'UKAZ in Arabic 5 Dec 78 LD

[Editorial]

[Text] The Saudi-Kuwaiti talks have underlined the significance of solidarity through the positive results they achieved--results that enrich joint action and strengthen the gulf and Arab causes, as well as the cause of world peace.

These talks have shown awareness of the dangerous situation in the area and the international ambitions threatening it. The talks discussed the question of gulf security, on the basis that it is the common responsibility of all gulf countries and in light of realizing the importance of strengthening joint cooperation in this regard. The talks also dealt frankly and clearly with issues relating to the Al-Maqsumah territory and the basis by which the area lying between the two countries will be divided.

The statement made by the Kuwaiti crown prince and prime minister that leaders of the Saudi Kingdom desire to strengthen cooperation with Kuwait in both countries' interest confirms the degree of success achieve during this short period of time and shows that all questions and issues have been frankly and clearly discussed, with a view to strengthening joint Arab action that will eventually lead to the achievement of higher national objectives.

His Excellency [Minister of the Interior] Amir Nayif's statement on the need to coordinate with countries of the area in the field of security and the swift implementation of measures leading to cooperation in this field underline the common interests of the area in security and other fields.

Saudi-Kuwaiti relations are constantly developing and improving. The visit of his highness and Kuwaiti crown prince has effectively and positively contributed to strengthening these relations and to developing them to a level that will achieve prosperity for the two peoples. There is no doubt that these talks have also led to common understanding of Arab and international issues and consequently to supporting Arab rights and to developing such support in the service of our higher national objectives.

The Saudi-Kuwaiti talks will remain a launching point for further strengthening brotherly ties between the two countries and will contribute to joint Arab action in accordance with national responsibilities toward the various causes.

ARRIVAL OF SYRIAN FOREIGN MINISTER KHADDAM IN RIYADH NOTED

LD111020Y Riyadh SNA in Arabic 0937 GMT 11 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Riyadh, 11 December--'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign minister of Syria, arrived in Riyadh at noon today.

He was welcomed at the airport by Shaykh Muhammad Ibrahim Mas'ud, minister of state and member of the Council of Ministers, Shaykh 'Abd ar-Rahman Mansur, Foreign Ministry under secretary for political affairs and other officials.

Meets With Saudi King

LD111024Y Riyadh SNA in Arabic 1010 GMT 11 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Riyadh, 11 December--King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz received 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, Syrian deputy prime minister and foreign minister, at Al-Ma'dhar Palace at 1230 today.

The meeting was attended by Dr Rashad Fir'awn, adviser to his majesty the king; Shaykh Muhammad Ibrahim Mas'ud, minister of state and member of the Council of Ministers; and Shaykh 'Abd ar-Rahman Mansuri, Foreign Ministry under secretary for political affairs.

SAUDI DELEGATIONS TO OAPEC, OPEC MEETINGS NAMED

LD091246Y Riyadh SNA in Arabic 1040 GMT 9 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Riyadh--Shaykh Ahmad Zaki Yamani, minister of petroleum and mineral affairs, is to head the kingdom's delegation to the OAPEC ministerial conference, which is to start in Abu Dhabi next Tuesday and last 2 days. Shaykh Yamani is also to head the kingdom's delegation to the OPEC meetings to be held in Abu Dhabi next Saturday.

The kingdom's delegation to OAPEC includes Dr 'Abd al-Hadi Tahir, governor of the general organization for petroleum and mines, PETROMIN; 'Abd al-'Aziz at-Turki, under secretary of the Ministry of Petroleum and Mineral Affairs; Dr Mahjub Husayn and Sulayman al-Jasir, ministry advisers; and Jawad as-Saqqa, legal adviser to the ministry.

The kingdom's delegation to the OPEC meetings includes 'Abd al-'Aziz at-Turki, the ministry's under secretary; Khadr Haraz Allah, assistant under secretary for accounts affairs; Muhammad Faruq al-Husayni, director of the Economic Department. The delegation is also to include a number of economic advisers, Dr Mahjub Hasanayin, 'Usamah Tarablus, Sulayman al-Jasir and Ahmad Bakr Amin.

YEMEN--PDRY

MINISTER DENIES CUBAN, SOVIET MILITARY PRESENCE

LD090958Y Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0700 GMT 9 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Kuwait--Mahmud 'Ushaysh, member of the Presidential Council and PDRY minister of communications, has denied that any Soviet or Cuban soldiers are in his country. He also denied rumors of the presence of Soviet naval ships in PDRY territory. In an interview with AS-SIYASAH published today, he said that his present visit to Kuwait falls within the framework of seeking to interpret the resolutions issued by the ninth Arab summit conference on lifting the ban imposed by the Arab League on his country, after it was accused of interfering in the YAR internal affairs.

The PDRY minister stated that his country's relations with Saudi Arabia "have started to enter a stage of normal relations, free from any tension," and he stressed his country's readiness to establish firm diplomatic relations with all gulf countries within the framework of mutual respect for national sovereignty. Regarding the situation in Iran, Minister 'Ushaysh stated: "We are sympathetic to the Iranian national forces and are prepared to offer assistance to these forces if they request it."

YEMEN--YAR

PRESIDENT SALIH MEETS WITH U.S. AMBASSADOR IN SAN'A'

JN091750Y San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 9 Dec 78 JN

[Text] Brother Lt Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the republic and commander in chief of the armed forces, today received George M. Lane, U.S. ambassador in San'a'. The meeting dealt with relations between the two friendly countries and means to promote and strengthen them.

AL-JUMHURIYAH ON RENEGOTIATION OF ARTICLE 4 OF PEACE TREATY

NC100817Y Cairo MENA in Arabic 0720 GMT 10 Dec 78 NC

[Text] Cairo, 10 December--AL-JUMHURIYAH reports today that before the arrival of U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, President Anwar as-Sadat and his aides will carry out a complete assessment of the situation in the light of recent developments. These developments include a report from Prime Minister Dr Mustafa Khalil on his talks in Washington and his contacts with the leaders of the states he visited during his recent tour. They also include Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin's reply to the message sent to him by President Anwar as-Sadat.

The newspaper also says that President as-Sadat has asked the members of the delegation to the talks to restudy the situation and to prepare a complete assessment in the light of the developments and the various options.

The newspaper also reports that in his reply to President as-Sadat's message, Menahem Begin expressed Israel's readiness to resume the talks. The newspaper adds that diplomatic quarters believe that Vance's mission in Cairo and Tel Aviv will center on the procedural aspect for resuming the negotiating process and the substantive aspect regarding the points of disagreement between the two sides.

The newspaper says that Egypt's position centers on the following points:

1. Egypt wants changes to be introduced to article 4 of the draft peace treaty which deals with the review of the security arrangements in Sinai if either party requests this. Egypt is seeking a redrafting of the article, making such a review binding on the other party if Egypt requests such a review. Under the present draft Egypt can request a review of the security arrangements and Israel can reject it because there is nothing binding it to accept.

2. Egypt adheres to its Arab obligations and to the treaties concluded between it and the Arab states. Hence Israel must not receive privileged treatment as a result of its signing the peace treaty with Egypt. Egypt believes in the precedence of the UN Charter, which does not conflict with the right of members for legal or collective defense.

3. The normalization of relations between Egypt and Israel will begin after the establishment of the autonomy institutions, the withdrawal of the Israeli Government and the redeployment of military forces in specific locations in accordance with the Camp David Agreement.

The newspaper notes that the signing of the peace treaty by the 17 December deadline set by the Camp David agreements depends on the outcome of Vance's mission in Israel and Israel's acceptance of the amendments proposed by Egypt.

AL-AHRAM: EGYPT STRESSES FOUR POINTS ON TALKS

LD102344Y Cairo MENA in Arabic 2240 GMT 10 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Cairo--AL-AHRAM in its Monday issue writes that the Egyptian side at President Anwar as-Sadat's talks today with U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, did not express full satisfaction with the position that the signing of the peace treaty can be postponed for 1 month from the date assigned for it in accordance with the Camp David agreements--17 December.

The paper adds that the Egyptian side expressed complete approval of what U.S. President Carter declared yesterday, that delaying the signing of the treaty for 1 month can have far-reaching effects, and that Egypt is anxious for the immediate resumption of negotiations in order to sign the treaty on its fixed date. Egypt, the paper adds, has underscored the following four points:

1. Egypt believes that without effective participation by the United States in the current negotiations, which are passing through a highly critical phase, it will be difficult to reach a peace treaty between Egypt and Israel by 17 December, the date by which President Carter has declared he is anxious to reach an agreement, and the observance of which Egypt also stresses.

2. The U.S. undertakings and guarantees for the signing of the peace treaty must be strong and binding, otherwise peace will not be realized.

3. Egypt holds the view that the peace treaty with Israel must be comprehensive and can be implemented in a clear and defined manner which will not lead to future complications.

4. Negotiations must be resumed immediately; the treaty's signing ceremony is to take place on Mount Moses in the Sinai in the presence of representatives of the three faiths and parties to the dispute in the region.

MENA NOTES START OF AS-SADAT-VANCE TALKS

NC101559Y Cairo MENA in Arabic 1540 GMT 10 Dec 78 NC

[Text] Al-Qanatir al-Khayriyah, 10 December--The first session of talks between President Anwar as-Sadat and U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance began at 1700 today at the president's resthouse in Al-Qanatir al-Khayriyah. The members of the Egyptian and U.S. sides attended.

Cyrus Vance arrived at Al-Qanatir al-Khayriyah by helicopter at 1650. He, accompanied by Minister of State for Foreign Affairs and Acting Foreign Minister Dr Butrus Ghali, then proceeded to the president's resthouse. The president welcomed him and the members of the delegation accompanying him. Three minutes later President as-Sadat, Vance and the members of the two delegations went to the meeting hall where the meeting began.

The talks were attended on the Egyptian side by Vice President Muhammad Husni Mubarak, Prime Minister Mustafa Khalil, Defense Minister Lt Gen Kamal Hasan 'Ali, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Butrus Ghali, and Foreign Ministry First Under Secretary Dr Usamah al-Baz. On the U.S. side the talks were attended by Assistant Secretary of State Harold Saunders, National Security Council member William Quandt, chief legal adviser at the State Department (Herbert Hanzel), Deputy Assistant Secretary of State Michael Sterner and U.S. Ambassador to Egypt Hermann Eilts.

Another meeting is scheduled for 1200 this Monday between (?President as-Sadat and Secretary Vance).

GHALI MAKES STATEMENT TO AS-SIYASI ON PEACE TALKS

NC100916Y Cairo MENA in Arabic 0836 GMT 10 Dec 78 NC

[Text] Cairo, 10 December--Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali has stated that U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance's visit to Cairo today is a U.S. attempt to bridge the differences between Egypt and Israel, reach an agreement on the various views and prepare the atmosphere for signing the treaty.

In a statement published in AS-SIYASI today, Dr Ghali affirmed that U.S. President Jimmy Carter insists that the agreement be signed on 17 December and that this requires a political decision at the highest level, this will become clear following Vance's visit.

On Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin's recent remarks, which seem intransigent, Dr Ghali said that this does not call for pessimism. We must remember that he used to absolutely refuse even to discuss dismantling the settlements in Sinai, he then changed his mind and agreed to dismantle them.

On Egypt's attitude on the resumption of the talks, Dr Ghali explained that this depends on the linkage between the establishment of autonomy in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip and the withdrawal from Sinai. Egypt has prepared a full analysis of the situation which it will submit to Vance, as the United States is a full partner in the talks.

On article 6 of the Camp David agreement, which Israel wants to change, Dr Butrus Ghali noted that this is impossible but that should this happen, it would be necessary to change all the provisions of the treaty.

ABU TALIB GIVES OWN VERSION OF JERUSALEM POST INTERVIEW

NC081918Y Cairo MENA in Arabic 1740 GMT 8 Dec 78 NC

[Text] Cairo, 8 December--People's Assembly Speaker Dr Sufi Abu Talib has released a statement containing the accurate text of his statement to the Jerusalem POST correspondent, inaccurately quoted by some news agencies.

Dr. Sufi Abu Talib said that if Egypt manages to conclude an agreement with Israel on the linkage of a timetable for autonomy and on a definition of the issue of the (?structure) of Palestinian autonomy, then an obstacle in the way of signing the treaty will have been eliminated.

Abu Talib said he is optimistic, and added that he has never felt despondent because of the recent difficulties. He said that is the Palestinians reject the autonomy despite the timetable and the definition of the kind of authority their institutions will have, then Egypt will continue to normalize its relations with Israel as stipulated in the treaty. He said: We will proceed and neither we nor you--meaning Israel-- will be responsible for the failure. It will be a mistake committed by the Palestinians, in which case we can shoulder the responsibility of the autonomy in the West Bank.

Dr Abu Talib called on Israel to release the Palestinian political detainees in the West Bank and Gaza as soon as the peace treaty is signed, and also to deploy its forces in specified areas in the West Bank.

He added: Such unilateral steps would prove your good will. The presence of an Egyptian mission, at least, in Gaza will show the Palestinians that the treaty is serious and will be followed by serious negotiations. The type of autonomy in Gaza will assure the Palestinians that Israel really wants to apply autonomy.

He added: If, as the election date approaches and despite all efforts, we realize that the Palestinians reject the autonomy, it will mean that Israel and Egypt did all they could and that the responsibility would then rest with the Palestinians only.

Abu Talib said that such assurances could be included in letters exchanged by President as-Sadat and Israeli Prime Minister Begin.

He also said that the Palestinians do not want to participate in the negotiations because they want to know exactly what they mean. He added that the Palestinians want to live in peace with Israel, and that if agreement is reached on a timetable and on a definition of the autonomy, then they will undoubtedly join the negotiations.

Speaking about article 6 of the draft treaty, Dr Abu Talib said: Egypt will help every Arab state that is attacked in the next 200 years and even after that, regardless of what treaties we sign. No Egyptian will remain idle in such a situation. Therefore article 6 of the draft must be amended to enable Egypt to honor its Arab commitments.

KHALIL HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE IN BONN

NC091407Y Cairo MENA in Arabic 1220 GMT 9 Dec 78 NC

[Text] Bonn, 9 December--Prime Minister Dr Mustafa Khalil has reaffirmed that Egypt will not conclude a separate peace agreement with Israel. He added that an agreement between Egypt and Israel must be within the framework of a comprehensive peaceful solution.

At a press conference he held today after the session of discussions he held with FRG Vice Chancellor and Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, the prime minister emphasized that Egypt has not changed its position since the beginning of the peace negotiations.

Dr Mustafa Khalil held a working breakfast with the vice chancellor and foreign minister this morning. The meeting lasted 90 minutes. Egypt's ambassador to Bonn, 'Umar Sirri, and Foreign Ministry First Under Secretary Dr Usamah al-Baz attended the meeting.

Referring to his meeting with Hans-Dietrich Genscher, Dr Mustafa Khalil said it was a very useful meeting which took place in the light of the relations of friendship between the two countries and in the light of the FRG Government's support for President Anwar as-Sadat's peace initiative and for the Egyptian line of attempting to achieve a comprehensive agreement in the Middle East.

Dr Mustafa Khalil reaffirmed that he did not go to the United States to hold negotiations, saying: My mission was two-pronged: I went to the United States to convey a letter from President Anwar as-Sadat to U.S. President Jimmy Carter and to clarify certain points, if the U.S. side asked for such clarifications. The prime minister explained that if the matter had been restricted to the delivery of the letter, it would have been possible to send it to the U.S. President through other channels. The primary object, he added, was to clarify all points in this letter and also explain the Egyptian position on the need that:

1. The agreement between Egypt and Israel should be concluded within the framework of the comprehensive agreement for establishing peace in the Middle East.

2. The agreement between Egypt and Israel should be just to both sides. The agreement should not impose on either side anything conflicting with its sovereignty. It also must not impose privileges giving the other side a distinctive status in its dealings with Egypt, but should treat this side on an equal footing in international relations, like all states having relations with Egypt. Dr Mustafa Khalil said: This indeed was the essence of the mission.

Dr Mustafa Khalil added that he held five meetings with U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and that the aim was to expound and explain the Egyptian view and acquaint the secretary of state with Egypt's position and with what it can accept. He further said: If these clarifications will enable Vance to submit a plan during his visit to Egypt which is acceptable to the Egyptian Government, this would be very useful.

The prime minister asserted that he has not exchanged letters or documents with the U.S. Government officials and that nothing of this sort took place during his visits to the other states, including West Germany. He said that his object was to brief the governments of these states on the position of the Egyptian Government and to stress that Egypt will not conclude a separate peace agreement with Israel but that such an agreement must be a part of the comprehensive peaceful solution of the problem. At the same time, he said, I explained Egypt's view on the points of disagreement. I also explained that these points are not proposals, as some sides suggest.

Dr Mustafa Khalil went on: Egypt has not changed its position since the beginning of the negotiations on the question of the establishment of relations between it and Israel. He added: These relations must be established on a balanced basis like Egypt's relations with other states. Israel must not be given any privileges in its relations with Egypt which other states do not enjoy.

The prime minister added: If the parties were true to the Camp David agreement and its provisions and determined to achieve a just and comprehensive peace in the Middle East and if they were sincere in not imposing anything that would harm the sovereignty of any of the states that are a party to the conflict, then it would have been very easy to reach an agreement. But if one side insists on conditions unacceptable to the other side, then obstacles will emerge.

Dr Mustafa Khalil further said: Since Egypt's proposals are not new, since they conform with the Camp David accords and since Egypt has not asked for anything which is internationally unacceptable, then we see no difficulty in meeting the 17 December deadline.

Dr Khalil added that no meetings were held between him and any Israeli official during this tour. He said that what has happened has, regrettably, been misinterpreted. He explained: What has happened is that when I was in the United States, I contacted Israeli Defense Minister 'Ezer Weizman. 'Ezer Weizman then contacted me on many issues and I said: I believe a meeting between us would give a thrust to the negotiations and eliminate the obstacles we are facing. I asked him to communicate this to Mr Begin. Weizman's answer was: What is the itinerary of your visit to Europe? If a meeting takes place, then it would be with Moshe Dayan and myself.

Dr Mustafa Khalil then said that he informed Weizman about his itinerary in Europe. He added: I told him that I could not change the itinerary and added: If you wish to come to any of the three capitals--Paris, London or Bonn--then I will be fully prepared to meet with you. Dr Khalil said that the matter ended there. He added that this is what prompted President Anwar as-Sadat to say that a meeting might take place. Khalil also said: I received no other information from the Israeli side.

Concluding his press conference, Prime Minister Dr Mustafa Khalil asserted that the relations between Egypt and West Germany have always been relations of strong friendship. He added that the German side understands the Egyptian side and the bilateral relations are good. He also said that he did not discuss the question of bilateral relations with any of the states he visited.

KHALIL REPORTS TO AS-SADAT ON U.S. EUROPEAN TOUR

NC101503Y Cairo MENA in Arabic 1445 GMT 10 Dec 78 NC

[Text] Al-Qanatir al-Kahyriyah, 10 December--President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat this afternoon met with Prime Minister Dr Mustafa Khalil in the presence of Vice President Husni Mubarak. During the meeting Dr Mustafa Khalil submitted a report on his 11-day trip to the United States and a number of European states during which he delivered messages from President as-Sadat to President Carter and the heads of the European states he visited. The messages dealt with the peace negotiations between Egypt and Israel.

The meeting lasted about 90 minutes. It was attended by Defense Minister Lt Gen Kamal Hasan 'Ali and Foreign Ministry First Under Secretary Dr Usamah al-Baz.

EGYPTIAN AMBASSADOR TO BULGARIA RETURNS, MAKES STATEMENT

NC092122Y Cairo MENA in Arabic 2052 GMT 9 Dec 78 NC

[Text] Cairo, 9 December--The Egyptian ambassador to Bulgaria, Muhammad Farid 'Abd al-Majid, today returned to Cairo following the severance of relations between the two countries. The other members of the embassy staff will leave Sofia by land for Athens on Monday.

The Egyptian ambassador said on arrival that the Bulgarian Embassy in Cairo did not behave well. This, he said, in the end resulted in the storm which brought about the break in relations between the two countries. He added that the Bulgarian Embassy should have respected the feelings of the people and the laws of the land and should not have resorted to violence, which no law condones in the settlement of any problem.

'Abd al-Majid pointed out that the Bulgarian Embassy did not convey a clear picture of the issue and its details to the officials in Sofia. As a result, he said, the Bulgarian Government's reaction was unwise and lacked self-restraint and was bound to prompt Egypt to break diplomatic relations.

The Egyptian ambassador explained how he was summoned urgently by the Bulgarian foreign minister last Monday to be informed of Bulgaria's strong protest against the storming of its embassy in Cairo by Egyptian security forces.

He added: The Bulgarian foreign minister summoned me again after midnight and I was handed a written protest, also containing the decision to recall the members of the embassy in Cairo and a request that we leave within 3 days. I immediately left for Athens.

The Egyptian ambassador said that before leaving Bulgaria he informed the dean of the diplomatic corps in Bulgaria, the Algerian ambassador, of the truth about the situation so that he may convey the same to the diplomatic corps.

MAR'I READS AS-SADAT'S MESSAGE AT NOBEL PRIZE CEREMONY

NC101405Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1238 GMT 10 Dec 78 NC

[Text of speech delivered in English by Presidential Assistant Sayyid Mar'i on behalf of President Anwar as-Sadat at the Nobel Prize ceremony in Oslo--live]

[Text] Your Majesty, Your Royal Highnesses, Mr Prime Minister of Israel, Madam Chairman and members of the Nobel Peace Prize Committee, excellencies, distinguished guests, ladies and gentlemen:

I am very well aware that you would all have liked to see President as-Sadat here today. Circumstances, particularly those related to the negotiations, have required his presence in Cairo. I am deeply gratified to have been given the honor of representing on this privileged occasion my head of state, whom hundreds of millions of men of goodwill around the world recognize, along with you, as the man of peace. It is my lot to do this and I hope you are going to accept it.

It is of great honor to us to express Egypt's appreciation of the Norwegian people's support for the peace efforts--an appreciation that derives from Norway's tradition of supporting action for justice and humanity. Honoring President as-Sadat is a token of his recognition and encouragement for us all to follow in the path which the president has opened by his historic and unprecedented initiative. It is a path fraught with danger, difficulties and innumerable obstacles, but at the end of it the real prize awaits us all: peace based on justice; real, lasting and comprehensive peace in a blessed area where the people are longing to devote all their efforts for a future of prosperity and happiness.

Ladies and gentlemen, I have the honor to read to you the message of President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat:

Your Majesty, Your Royal Highnesses, Mr Prime Minister of Israel, Madam Chairman and members of the Nobel Prize Committee, excellencies, distinguished guests, ladies and gentlemen: In the name of God, peace be with you. Peace be upon you. This is the traditional way in which every day we greet one another. It reflects our deepest feelings and hope. We always say it and we mean it.

Your Majesty, ladies and gentlemen, the decision of the Nobel Prize Committee to bestow upon me the peace award has been received by the people of Egypt not only as an honor but also as a confirmation of the universal recognition of our relentless efforts to achieve peace in an area in which God has chosen to bring to mankind--to Moses, Jesus and Muhammad--his message of wisdom and light.

Your Majesty, ladies and gentlemen, recognition is due to a man of high integrity--President Jimmy Carter--whose signal efforts to overcome obstacles in the way of peace deserves our keenest appreciation. The road to peace is one which, throughout its history, which coincides with the dawn of human civilization, the people of Egypt have considered as befitting their genius and their vocation. No people on earth have been more steadfastly faithful to the cause of peace and none more attached to the principles of justice which constitute the cornerstone of any real and lasting peace.

Do I need to remind such an august and distinguished gathering that the first recorded peace treaty in history was concluded more than 3,000 years ago between Ramses the Great and Hattusilis, prince of the Hittites, who resolved to establish good peace and good brotherhood? And since then through the ages, even when wars appeared as a necessary evil, the real genius of Egypt has been one of peace and its ambition has been to build, not to destroy; to create, not to annihilate; to coexist, not to eliminate, but the land of Egypt has always been cherished by God Almighty. Moses lived there. Jesus left to it from injustice and foreign domination and the Holy Koran has blessed it. And Islam, which is the religion of justice, equality and moral values, has added new dimensions to the eternal spirit of Egypt.

We have always realized that the qualities of chivalry, courage, faith and discipline that were characteristic of a romantic concept of war should, in an era where war had become only synonymous with devastation to all, be a means of enriching life, not generating death. It is in this spirit that Alfred Nobel created the prize which bears his name and which is aimed at encouraging mankind to follow the path of peace, development, progress and prosperity.

Ladies and gentlemen, it is in the light of all this that I embarked a year ago upon my initiative aimed at restoring peace in an area where man received the words of God. Through me, it was the eternal Egypt that was expressing itself: Let us put an end to war. Let us reshape life on the solid bases of equity and truth. And it is this call which reflected the will of the Egyptian people, of the great majority of the Arab and the Israeli peoples and, indeed, of millions of men, women and children around the world that you are today honoring. And these hundreds of millions will judge to what extent every responsible leader in the Middle East has responded to the hope of mankind.

We have now come in the peace process to a moment of truth which requires each one of us to take a new look at the situation. I trust that you all know that when I made my historic trip to Jerusalem, my aim was not to strike a deal, as some politicans do. I made my trip because I am convinced that we owe it to this generation and the generations to come not to leave a stone unturned in our pursuit of peace. The deal is the greatest one in the history of men and we have accepted the challenge to translate it from a cherished hope into a living reality and to win through vision and imagination the hearts and mind of our people and enable them to look beyond the unhappy past.

Let me remind you of what I said in the Knesset more than 1 year ago. I said: Let me tell you truthfully today we have a good chance for peace, an opportunity that cannot be repeated, if we are really serious in the quest for peace. If we throw or fitter away this chance, the curse of mankind and the curse of history will be for the one who plots against it.

I would like now on this most solemn and moving occasion to pledge again that we in Egypt, with the future rather than the past in mind, are determined to pursue in good faith, as we have always done, the road to peace and to leave no avenue unexplored to reach this cherished goal and to reconcile the sons of Isma'il and the sons of Isaac. In renewing this pledge, which I hope that the other parties will also adhere to, I again repeat what I said in the Knesset more than a year ago: Any life lost in war is the life of a human being, irrespective of whether it is an Arab or an Israeli. The wife who becomes widow is a human being being entitled to live in happy family, Arab or Israeli. Innocent children deprived of paternal care and sympathy are all our children, whether they live on Arab or Israeli soil and we owe them the biggest responsibility of providing them with a happy present and a bright future. For the sake of all this, for the sake of protecting the lives of all our sons and brothers, for our societies to produce in security and confidence, for the development of man, his well-being and his right to share in an honorable life, for responsibility towards the coming generations, for the smile of every child born on our land, this is our vision of peace which I repeat today, the day of human rights.

In the light of this, let me share with you our conception of peace:

First, the true essence of peace which insures its stability and durability is justice. Any peace not built on justice and on the recognition of the rights of the peoples would be a structure of sand which would crumble under the first blow.

The peace process comprises a beginning and steps toward this end. Reaching this end, the process must achieve its projected goal; that goal is to bring security to the peoples of the area and the Palestinians in particular restoring to them all their right to a life of liberty and dignity. We are moving steadily towards this goal for all the peoples of the region. This is what it stands for, this is the letter and spirit of Camp David.

Second, peace is indivisible. To endure, it should be comprehensive and (?include) all the parties in the conflict.

Third, peace and prosperity in our area are closely linked and interrelated. Our efforts should aim at achieving both because it is as important to save man from death by destructive weapons as it is to not abandon him to the evil of want and misery. And war is no cure for the problems of our area.

And last but not least, peace is a dynamic construction to which all should contribute, each adding a new brick. It goes far beyond a formal agreement or treaty. It transcends a word here or there. That is why it requires politicians who enjoy vision and imagination and who, beyond the present, look toward the future.

It is of this conviction deeply rooted in our history and our faith that the people of Egypt have embarked upon a major effort to achieve peace in the Middle East, an area of a paramount importance to the whole world. We will spare no effort. We will not tire or despair. We will not lose faith and we are confident that in the end our aim will be achieved.

I will ask you all to join me in a prayer that the day may soon come when peace will prevail on the basis of justice and the recognition of the rights of all the peoples to shape their own life, to determine their own future and to contribute to building a world of prosperity for all mankind.

Your Majesty, Your Royal Highnesses, Mr Prime Minister of Israel, Madam Chairman and members of the Nobel Peace Prize Committee, excellencies, distinguished guests, ladies and gentlemen: Peace be upon you. [applause]

AS-SADAT SENDS CONDOLENCES ON GOLDA MEIR'S DEATH

NC0820302Y Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 8 Dec 78 NC

[Text] President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat has sent the following cable to the present of the State of Israel and the family of Golda Meir:

I have received with sorrow the news of the death of Golda Meir. While sending you heartfelt condolences, I must point out for history's sake that she was an honorable adversary in the time of confrontation between Egypt and Israel, which we all hope has ended forever.

While continuing the work to achieve comprehensive and permanent peace for the peoples of the area, I must note that she had an undeniable role in beginning this work for peace when she signed with us the first disengagement agreement, and that she has always proved that she was a first class political leader worthy of taking the same place in your history as that which she occupied while a leader of your country.

I repeat my condolences to you. [Signed] Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat, president of the Arab Republic of Egypt.

AFP CITES KURDISH COMMUNIQUE ON BATTLE WITH IRAQI TROOPS

NC091323Y Paris AFP in English 1312 GMT 9 Dec 78 NC

[Text] Beirut, Dec 9 (AFP)--Kurdish nationalist forces killed 200 Iraqi troops in a battle on November 8 in the northern Iraqi region of As-Sulaymaniyah, according to the Kurdistan National Union (KUD) in a communique here today.

Three hundred Iraqi troops were also wounded and six Iraqi army helicopters destroyed during the fighting north of the town of Kallat Darza, the communique added. The fighting in the area lasted 9 days, it said.

Iraqi paratroopers were permitted by Iranian authorities to drop over Iranian territory in order to try to surround the Kurdish partisans, the communique added.

RCC GRANTS BROADER POWERS TO SELF-RULE ORGANS

JN1014012Y Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1200 GMT 10 Dec 78 JN

[Text of decree issued by the Iraqi Revolution Command Council at its meeting in Baghdad on 30 November--read by announcer]

[Text] In accordance with the provisions of Paragraph A of Article 42 of the provisional constitution, the RCC decreed at its meeting on 30 November 1978 the following:

1. The chairman of the Higher Committee on the Affairs of the Northern Area has the right to give by written order ministerial power to the chairman of the Executive Council in accordance with laws, RCC decrees and rules--except personal powers--that pertain to carrying out activities of the self-rule organs outlined in Article 14 of Self-Rule Law No 33 of 1974, amended in part or in whole by the chairman of the Executive Council of the self-rule area. He is authorized to delegate some of this power to secretaries general of the self-rule departments.

2. The chairman of the Executive Council of the self-rule area is authorized ministerial power except for such powers as pertain to finance ministers, as outlined in the amended Law of General Accounts No 28 of 1940 concerning the implementation of normal budgets for the self-rule area. He is authorized to delegate some of this power to the secretaries general of the self-rule department according to the budget of the section that is in the province of the concerned general secretariat.

3. The chairman of the legislative council of the self-rule area is authorized ministerial power, except for the power of a finance minister, as outlined in Paragraph 2 of this decree, according to the budget of the section concerned in the legislative council of the area. He is authorized to delegate some of this power to the director general of the council.

4. The chairman of the Higher Committee of the Affairs of the Northern Area is authorized to issue required instructions to facilitate implementation of this decree.

5. This decree shall be implemented and published in the OFFICIAL GAZETTE. All financial practices prior to its issuance are considered valid if they are consistent with its provisions according to the instructions issued relating to it.

[Signed] Ahmad Hasan al-Bakr, chairman of the Revolution Command Council.

MINISTER DISCUSSES PUMPING OF IRAQI OIL ACROSS SYRIA

JN082037Y Baghdad INA in Arabic 1930 GMT 8 Dec 78 JN

[Text] Damascus, 8 December--Tayih 'Abd al-Karim, Revolution Command Council member and oil minister, has emphasized that the pumping of Iraqi oil across Syrian territory to Baniyas will begin soon. He added that there is nothing obstructing this except technical delays.

In an interview with the Syrian paper TISHRIN, 'Abd al-Karim said that the continued pumping of oil across Turkish territory complements the pipeline to Baniyas and has never been a substitute for it. Rather, it gives our oil an export flexibility capable of operating under the most difficult circumstances.

On oil investments on the national level, the minister said: We are planning a major oil policy based on direct national investment. We started the oilfield in northern Ar-Rumaylah with the Soviet Union and the Al-Mishraq sulfur field with Poland.

The minister added: Our oil wealth was liberated through nationalization in 1973. After having completed the liberation of our wealth, we started direct investment in the new oilfields and prepared national cadres for this.

On the OPEC conference, 'Abd al-Karim said: The general tendency in OPEC is to increase or rectify prices; however, statements about an increase of 2 percent, 5 percent or even 10 percent are mere speculation because the percentage of the increase has not yet been defined.

On the fall of the dollar and the great loss suffered as a result, 'Abd al-Karim said: We are the victims of inflation and the fall of the dollar. Unfortunately, the consumer countries do not appreciate our losses which are caused by our importing inflation in the form of consumers goods and services and by the fall of dollar. Due to this we have lost two-thirds of our oil revenues. A barrel of oil costing $12.70 now has the purchasing power of only $4 compared with 1974 prices.

Concluding the interview, 'Abd al-Karim stressed the need to invest surplus oil revenues which are now in foreign banks. He said that the producing countries have surpluses invested in foreign banks and other institutions in foreign countries. We would like the surplus to be invested in the Arab states or at least in developing countries and friendly states. The minister said: If we invest our money in foreign countries we cannot guarantee that the money will not be used in the interests of our enemies because we cannot impose strict supervision over the use of this money.

SADDAM HUSAYN HEADS OFFICIAL DELEGATION TO MOSCOW TALKS

JN110817Y Baghdad INA in Arabic 0805 GMT 11 Dec 78 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 11 December--Saddam Husayn, assistant secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and Revolution Command Council [RCC] vice chairman, left for Moscow this morning at the head of a delegation on an official visit to the Soviet Union of several days.

The RCC vice chairman was accorded an official sendoff at the airport. He was seen off by members of the national and regional commands, RCC members, ministers and high-ranking state and military officials.

The delegation accompanying Saddam Husayn is made up of 'Izzat Ibrahim, RCC member and interior minister; Tariq 'Aziz, Ba'th Party National Command member and RCC member; and Dr Sa'dun Hammadi, foreign minister. 'Adnan Husayn, RCC member and planning minister, who is now in Moscow on an official visit, will join the delegation.

PRESS STATEMENT ON IRAQI-SYRIAN EDUCATION WORKING PLAN

JN082005Y Baghdad INA in Arabic 1825 GMT 8 Dec 78 JN

[Excerpts] Baghdad, 8 December--The Joint Committee for Higher Education and Scientific Research between the two fraternal countries of Syria and Iraq has formulated a unified working plan in the field of higher education and scientific research between the two countries in implementation of the Joint National Action Charter. The following is the text of the press statement:

In implementation of the Joint National Action Charter between Syria and Iraq which has been achieved by the great Arab leaders, President Ahmad Hasan al-Bakr and his brother President Hafiz al-Asad, at the behest of the Arab masses in the two fraternal countries; and at the invitation of Taha Yasin Ramadan, RCC member, minister of housing and construction and head of the Iraqi side to the Committee for Higher Education and Scientific Research, Muhammad Mashariqah, minister of education and head of the Syrian side, and the Syrian members of the aforementioned committee visited Baghdad 3-8 December 1978 to formulate a unified working plan in the field of higher education and scientific research between the two fraternal countries. To achieve this, the joint committee started its work on 3 December 1978.

The Syrian side was made up of Muhammad Zuhayr Mashariqah, chairman of the Syrian side; Dr Shakir al-Fahham, minister of higher education; 'Abduh 'Abduh, assistant minister of education; Zuhayr Katabi, assistant minister of higher education; Dr As'ad Lutfi, vice president of Damascus University for Scientific Affairs; Hassan Salim, director of curriculum at the Ministry of Education; and Amin Yusuf, director of the education minister's office.

The Iraqi side was made up of Taha Yasin Ramadan, chairman; Muhammad Mahjub, minister of education; Dr 'Isam 'Abd 'Ali, minister of higher education and scientific research; Karim Mahmud al-Mulla, minister of youth; Muhib ad-Din Kamal ad-Din, Interior Ministry under secretary; Isma'il 'Alwan, educational adviser at the Ministry of Planning; Dr Yusuf Hammudi al-Jalil, president of the scientific research society; Dr Sabah Mahmud Muhammad, director general of the ideological and educational guidance at the Ministry of Higher Education; and Dr Ibrahim Mahdi, director of curriculum at the Ministry of Education.

At the end of the first meeting of the committee, a subcommittee was formed to prepare a joint working paper. The subcommittee held several meetings during which it drafted a working paper embodying the contents of the Joint National Action Charter and defining the principal objectives of the joint action courses toward unifying the educational systems to serve as a strong base for the struggle of the two countries along the road of achieving comprehensive Arab unity. All the meetings were characterized by a spirit of sincere brotherhood, determination and a feeling of the historic responsibility at this stage when our nation is facing the imperialist-Zionist alliance.

The working paper includes the objectives, formulas and adequate methods to unify the efforts and educational activities in various institutions and fields; to unify curricula, systems and legislation; to train teachers, to promote scientific and vocational education, to sponsor youth; and to unify work in the field of rewriting Arab history and reviving Arab heritage so as to demonstrate Arab glory and nobility and its capability of contributing continuously. The working paper stipulates a plan that will achieve unity in ideological, scientific and educational building between the two fraternal countries. The plan provides for forming the appropriate committees in the areas of higher education, scientific research and youth affairs. The plan also defines the committees' tasks and timetables.

The joint committee held its final meeting on 6 December 1978. It discussed the working paper that had been prepared by the subcommittee. The committee approved the final formula of the working plan and referred it to the Higher Political Committee of the Joint National Action Charter for approval and implementation.

U.S. AGREES TO PROVIDE $30 MILLION IN AID TO JORDAN

JN101551Y Amman JNA in Arabic 1525 GMT 10 Dec 78 JN

[Text] Amman, 10 December--An agreement was signed at noon today at the National Planning Council between the Jordanian Government and the U.S. Government. Under this agreement, the U.S. Government, through the Agency for International Development [AID], will make a grant of $30 million to support the Jordanian budget for 1979.

The agreement provides that the sum be paid in two equal installments. The first will be paid within 30 days of signing the agreement and the second in April 1979.

This grant will be used for development plans and the government's expenditure for 1979. The agreement comes within the U.S. AID program to support the general budget and to implement the agreement concluded between the two countries in 1957.

The agreement was signed for Jordan by Chairman of the National Planning Council Dr Hanna 'Awdah and for the U.S. Government by the U.S. ambassador in Amman. Attending the signing were the chief of AID in Amman and a number of officials of the National Planning Council. At its meeting today, the cabinet decided to approve this agreement.

HUNGARIAN HEALTH MINISTER ARRIVES ON 3-DAY VISIT

JN101201Y Amman JNA in Arabic 0900 GMT 10 Dec 78 JN

[Text] Amman, 10 December--Hungarian Health Minister Dr Emil Schultheisz arrived in Amman yesterday from Damascus, at the head of a delegation from the Hungarian Health Ministry, on a visit to Jordan of 3 days.

The minister said that his visit aims at strengthening cooperation between Jordan and Hungary in the health field and that he hopes further steps will be taken to achieve stronger cooperation through the exchange of visits between the two countries.

The minister also said that during this visit he will acquaint himself with health services and institutions and medical centers in Jordan, as well as with Jordan's cultural development and achievements in various fields. Regarding his talks with Jordanian officials, the Hungarian minister said that these will center on what Hungary can give to Jordan in the way of medical equipment and medicines.

KING HUSAYN TO BEGIN EUROPEAN TOUR 11 DECEMBER

JN101247Y Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 10 Dec 78 JN

[Text] A responsible source in the Royal Hashemite Court has announced that His Majesty King Husayn and Her Majesty Queen Nur, accompanied by an official delegation, will begin an official tour tomorrow of France, Italy, the Vatican and the United Kingdom.

During this European tour, his majesty the king will hold official talks with French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing and senior French officials and with Italian President Alessandro Pertini, Italian Prime Minister Giulio Andreotti and senior Italian Government officials. In the Vatican, his majesty will meet with His Holiness Pope John Paul II. In London, Their Majesties King Husayn and Queen Nur will meet with Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth. King Husayn will also hold talks with Prime Minister James Callaghan, the British foreign secretary and British party leaders.

His majesty's tour aims at presenting the Jordanian position on current Middle East developments and explaining the Arab viewpoint on these developments in light of the results of the recent Baghdad summit and known Jordanian principles.

PALESTINIAN REFUGEES PROTEST CURTAILMENT OF UNRWA SERVICES

JN1008211 Amman AD-DUSTUR in Arabic 10 Dec 78 p 1 JN

[Text] Amman--AD-DUSTUR--The notables and mukhtars of the Palestinian refugee camps have addressed a memo to the responsible Jordanian authorities protesting UNRWA's purposeful action in curtailing its various services and the payment of cost-of-living allowances to the refugees.

The memo says that recently UNRWA has been curtailing to minimum and delaying its monthly food rations to the refugees. The agency has also threatened to give up education at the preparatory school stage.

The memo says that UNRWA has cited illogical and unacceptable reasons for its inability to fulfill its commitments, such as a deficit in its budget. The memo emphasizes the refugee's determination to adhere to their right to return to their homeland, despite all pressures and challenges. The memo requests the responsible authorities to intervene to stop UNRWA's purposeful action and to deal seriously with the matter before the situation is further aggravated.

AD-DUSTUR URGES EUROPEAN ROLE IN MIDEAST SOLUTION

JN1011531 Amman AD-DUSTUR in Arabic 10 Dec 78 pp 1, 17 JN

[Editorial: "The Required European Role"]

[Text] His Majesty King Husayn will begin an official visit to France tomorrow lasting several days. Naturally, the talks between his majesty the king and French President Giscard d'Estaing will deal with the Arab issue and its developments, as well as with relations between Amman and Paris.

Needless to say, the visit will be a new link in the chain of continuous efforts which his majesty the king is exerting on the international level to explain the just Arab cause and to stress that a just and comprehensive solution is the real key to peace in our region.

King Husayn's visit to Paris is of special significance in that it is taking place at a time when "the question of Arab-European solidarity" is being presented as a major item on the agenda of the dialog between the Arab states and the countries of the European Community, where France occupies a prominent place and plays an influential role.

Nobody can deny that the European Community had adopted an independent stand showing more understanding of the Arab cause in the statement it issued following the 6 October 1973 war. This stand has been reiterated on several occasions since, but this is not sufficient. The community must play an active role in establishing a just and comprehensive peace in the region. Positive action must be taken to translate that statement into deeds. Otherwise, it will just be another historical document.

No doubt also, the nine member-states of the European Community are aware of the fact that peace in the area cannot be achieved through theoretical stands contained in documents, but through serious international efforts based on the UN resolutions, which express the desire of the whole international community. [paragraph continues]

Since a just and comprehensive peace in the area is in the common interest of the Arabs and the European states and is the only guarantee for their economic prosperity, it is only logical for the Arabs to expect a more positive European role to help establish peace in this region and thus avert the unpredictable consequences that could result from Israel's continued occupation of Arab territory, construction of settlements and disavowal of the Palestinians' legitimate national rights. We must point out here that by demanding such a positive role from the nine European countries, the Arabs are not wagering on the European horse against the American horse, which seems to be fatigued on the Camp David race course--the course which cannot ultimately achieve the just and comprehensive settlement provided for in the UN resolutions. What the Arabs want is concerted European efforts to return the Middle East issue to the international arena, whether within the UN framework or the Geneva conference, regardless of whether or not the peace treaty between Egypt and Israel is signed. This is what UN Secretary General Dr Kurt Waldheim calls for in every statement he makes on the Arab-Israeli dispute, and this is also what the rest of the Arab states and the Palestinians call for. Therefore, the exertion of real efforts by the nine European states to return the issue to the international arena and to firmly support it in order to implement the UN resolutions is not an impossibility. As a matter of fact, this is the minimal requirement for cooperation between the Arabs and those states, if they are serious about establishing "an Arab-European solidarity" that can effectively contribute to their common stability and prosperity.

SECRETARY VANCE'S MIDDLE EAST TOUR CONSIDERED

Press Comment

JN090743Y Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0510 GMT 9 Dec 78 JN

[From the press review]

[Excerpt] Discussing Cyrus Vance's forthcoming tour of the area as part of U.S. efforts to bring views closer between the Egyptian and Israeli sides on signing the peace agreement between the two countries and the possible impact of this tour, AL-AKHBAR says editorially today: Vance's new reconciliatory tour is expected to end by wresting a new Egyptian concession that the United States will call a compromise solution. Thus, the wheel of Egyptian-Israeli peace will resume rolling to achieve the suitable goal defined by the two Camp David agreements. The Blair House negotiations, wavering between progress and stumbling, have led to a series of Egyptian concessions because of Israeli obstinacy. Egypt renounced its demand in the negotiations for drawing up a timetable for autonomy in the West Bank and was content to link the future of the Gaza Strip to conclusion of the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty. In this process, Egypt has also gone back on its demand for drawing up a timetable for the future of the Gaza Strip and started demanding a presence, even symbolic, of the Egyptian administration in the Gaza Strip after a definite period of time passes from conclusion of the peace treaty. Concluding its editorial, AL-AKHBAR says: Israel's obstinacy cannot stop at a certain limit, because its ambitions in the Arab lands have no limits.

Radio Criticism

JN092103Y Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 9 Dec 78 JN

[Text] The U.S. secretary of state will begin a new shuttle tour this week between Egypt and Israel to reach a peace treaty between the two countries before the established deadline of 17 December. President Carter revealed his impatience when he declared late last week that it would be a grave error for Egypt and Israel not to sign the peace treaty on schedule.

This, Carter said, would lead to far-reaching repercussions and setbacks. Despite the surprise shown toward Carter's statement by official circles in both Egypt and Israel--surprise because of the U.S. exaggeration of the importance of signing the peace treaty on schedule--the U.S. administration has again followed up Carter's statements by pointing out that if the deadline passes without the treaty's being signed, the parties opposed to Camp David will strengthen their forces. Most observers agree that Israel has exploited the basic aspects of the Middle East issue, which were ignored in the Camp David agreements, to force Egypt into signing a separate treaty. The UN resolutions issued late last week reiterated that peace in the Middle East must be just and comprehensive. Thus Carter's fears about missing the deadline are not based on important reasons, because the signing of this peace treaty, which partitions the cause of peace, is the real reason for fear. President Carter has himself and through his envoy Robert Byrd, who visited the Arab capitals concerned with the Middle East dispute, reaffirmed the U.S. administration's strong commitment to realizing a comprehensive settlement in the region. The conclusion of a separate treaty between Egypt and Israel does not open the door for a comprehensive settlement of the Middle East crisis. Israel has committed itself to a defined strategy, which is isolating the Egyptian front through a separate peace treaty. This will realize the Zionist movement's dream of dividing the Arab cause. Israel now believes that it has offered maximum concessions by approving the U.S. draft of the treaty, while Egypt is still adhering to the two points of linkage between the treaty and the Palestinian question and the timetable for implementing self-rule in the West Bank and Gaza. Egypt also wants to amend article 6 of the draft treaty.

Whatever the nature and aims of Vance's forthcoming visit to Egypt and Israel, the continued insistence on signing the peace treaty between Egypt and Israel--a treaty resulting from the Camp David agreements which ignore the basic principles necessary to achieve peace--is in itself an indication of serious fears that must affect all concerned countries in the Middle East. This is because the differences that have prevented the signing of the treaty since 11 November are not connected with any of the essential issues, by the relegated Camp David agreements to a later date. Signing the treaty on schedule would mean leaving all essential problems hanging on the wall of Israeli intransigence.

If the United States is serious and sincere in its commitment to a comprehensive settlement, the recent UN resolutions and the resolutions of the international community constitute a broad background for a new U.S. and international move, with the aim of correcting the line of the separate peace talks and transforming the talks into negotiations, with the participation of all the sides concerned, to achieve a just and comprehensive peace in the Middle East.

Correcting the line of negotiations does not mean rushing to divide the Arab cause or showing fear that the parties opposed to the Camp David accords will be strengthened, as the U.S. State Department spokesman said yesterday. Correcting this line does not require sending the U.S. secretary of state to close the gap between Egypt and Israel. To correct this line requires the righting of all the basic wrongs by which the Camp David agreements were formulated. The Camp David agreements ignore the basic rights and the main parties in the Middle East dispute.

To depend on the spirit of magnanimity and Egypt's concessions in signing a peace treaty makes such a treaty fragile in the long run, especially since the occupation, according to the new agreements, is being reincarnated in new forms. These forms do not hide its essential character, which is based on repression, military force and the occupation of territory.

ATTACK ON SAUDI AMBASSADOR IN BEIRUT REPORTED

JN081738Y Baghdad INA in Arabic 1730 GMT 8 Dec 78 JN

[Excerpt] Beirut, 8 Dec--Saudi Ambassador to Lebanon Gen 'Ali ash-Sha'ir was hit in the leg when a Lebanese Army helicopter in which he was flying came under fire in the Nahr al-Kalb area east of Beirut. Ambassador ash-Sha'ir was taken to Sayyidat Lubnan hospital in Juniyah.

The INA correspondent in Beirut reported that Ambassador ash-Sha'ir was returning to the western area of Beirut following a meeting with Pierre al-Jumayyil in Bikfayya.

The correspondent added that the helicopter made an emergency landing after it came under heavy fire from unidentified persons.

Further Reportage

JN081922Y Baghdad INA in Arabic 1905 GMT 8 Dec 78 JN

[Text] Beirut, 8 Dec--The INA correspondent reported that Kuwait Ambassador to Lebanon 'Abd al-Hamid al-Bu'ayjan was accompanying Ash-Sha'ir on a visit to [former Lebanese] President Sulayman Franjiyah in Zgharta after meeting with Pierre al-Jumayyil.

Medical sources have stated that Ambassador ash-Sha'ir's condition is reassuring that he was slightly wounded in the right leg.

It is noteworthy that Ash-Sha'ir and Al-Bu'ayjan have been laying the groundwork for the meeting of the Arab followup committee stemming from the Bayt ad-Din conference. This meeting is scheduled to be held tomorrow, Saturday. Sources close to the palace have said that it is likely that the committee meeting will be held without Ash-Sha'ir.

Al-Huss Condemns Attack

NC091200Y Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 9 Dec 78 NC

[Text] Prime Minister Dr Salim al-Huss has answered a question about the present situation in the country, 2 years after the formation of the present government and in the wake of the postponement of the meeting of the Arab followup committee, in view of the injury suffered by the ambassador of the kingdom of Saudi Arabia when his military helicopter was fired upon. Dr al-Huss said: What do these persons who attacked the Lebanese Army yesterday want--and that was not the first time they perpetrated such attacks--and who intercepted the helicopter of the two Arab ambassadors? They have stopped at nothing in striking at legitimacy. They have left no aspect of legitimacy unchallenged. They have also left no road leading to the consolidation of legitimacy without blocking it.

Therefore, what is their cause? Is the crushing of legitimacy their cause? Is preserving the spoils of war--including the domination and transgression this action involves--their cause? Is engaging in disintegrating Lebanese society--which is now being done--the cause?

Is causing the emigration of beneficent manpower out of its homeland--and this is what we are now witnessing--their cause? Is the slow strangling of the assets of Lebanon's economy--which is being done by the continuing security tension--their cause?

To them and to the other parties to the conflict, I say: What is the conflict over and what and is its cause? At the outset of the incidents, the cause was one thing. It has now become another thing. Who knows, because in their view, the cause might become an altogether different thing in the future. Also, who knows, this cause might look one way outwardly, while it is something else inwardly.

All the parties to the conflict are asking the state to implement the Bayt ad-Din resolutions. It is imperative for them to know that this implementation which they seek applies to all of them.

The Bayt ad-Din resolutions call for rounding up arms, and they wield the arms. Why don't they lay down their arms? Why don't they cooperate with the state in rounding up these arms?

The Bayt ad-Din resolutions call for closing down the private radio stations, and these radio stations are their trumpets. Why don't they silence these radios?

They call on the state to use force, while they impede this force. Nor do they refrain, in order to hamper this force, from exploiting every citizen who has been weakened by the Lebanese situation. This includes the weak state, its scattered organs, the political and sectarian divisions and the social and human tragedies.

Don't those who carry arms and their leaders know that these tragedies wouldn't have occurred had it not been for the logic of the rifle, to which they have resorted and to which they are still clinging?

Don't these persons, irrespective of to which group they belong, realize that the logic of resorting to arms is ultimately responsible for the tragedies inflicted upon the evacuees, the victims and the unemployed? If they do not realize this fact, then our plight is great. If they realize this fact and still persist in their behavior, then our calamity is even greater!

Don't they realize that the continuing state of tension, which they are causing, prevents the state from tackling these social and humanitarian issues? Don't they know that the state won't be able to handle these problems while its departments are paralyzed? Will they paralyze the state departments by means of the security tension which they are fabricating and by means of exploiting conflicting loyalties?

Don't they know that the state needs large-scale foreign material aid to tackle these issues? Do they think that anyone in the world will stretch a helping hand to us while our hands are still destroying our country? Don't they know that by promoting the continuing estrangement, they prevent Lebanon from having a cause with which to face the world, as long as the owners of the cause are divided? Don't they know that Lebanon will not have one cause, but causes which impair each other? Consequently, don't they know that there will be no substitute for the state's taking the place of all the parties so that the state will be the sole representative of the only cause?

Let them be merciful to their people. Otherwise, the people will not be merciful to them. Let them be merciful to this homeland. Otherwise, history will not be merciful to them. Let them know that the logic of history will be against them, sooner or later. This is so because the state will triumph and the homeland will survive.

Voice of Lebanon Comments

NC082054Y Voice of Lebanon [Clandestine] in Arabic to Lebanon 2015 GMT 8 Dec 78 NC

[Text] Saudi Ambassador 'Ali ash-Sha'ir this afternoon was accidentally wounded in the right leg. The incident occurred when he and the Kuwaiti ambassador were in a helicopter on their way from Zgharta to Beirut, where the Saudi ambassador was scheduled to meet with Shaykh Pierre al-Jumayyil this afternoon.

An army checkpoint in Nahr al-Kalb had earlier detained a number of young men, and this had created some tension in the area. Some armed men thought that the helicopter was chasing them; so they opened fire on it, forcing it to land in the Nahr al-Kalb area. Hearing of the regrettable incident, Shaykh Pierre al-Jumayyil went to the Sayyidat Lubnan hospital in Juniyah where Ambassador ash-Sha'ir was taken and the necessary medical tests made on him.

In a telephone conversation with the Voice of Lebanon correspondent Dr [name indistinct] said that Ambassador ash-Sha'ir suffered no bone or vein damage and that he will not be in the hospital for long.

The incident has triggered reactions from various political and popular circles and leaderships and has evoked a wave of regret, because the ambassador is highly respected by all and because of his active efforts to help end the Lebanese crisis [words indistinct].

Army Statement

NC081956Y Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 8 Dec 78 NC

[Text] At 1430 on 8 December 1978, some armed party elements kidnaped Lebanese Army sergeant, first class, Ilyas Musa in Al-Ashrafiyah quarter and tried to take him toward Juniyah. While the kidnapers were passing through the Beirut-Juniyah area, a Lebanese Army group arrested the kidnapers and took them to Sarba barracks for interrogation. Later, the barracks were subjected to heavy machinegun fire. The barracks returned the fire and silenced its sources.

Later still, armed elements kidnaped some unarmed military personnel as they were returning to their homes in the Sarba quarter and in Juniyah town.

At 1600 today, a Lebanese Army helicopter was returning from the northern area to Beirut with Saudi Ambassador 'Ali ash-Sha'ir and Kuwaiti Ambassador 'Abd al-Hamid al-Bu'ayjan on board. As it was flying over the Juniyah area, some armed persons opened fire at it and Ambassador ash-Sha'ir was slightly wounded in the leg. This forced the helicopter to land in the Juniyah and the ambassador was taken to Sayyidat Lubnan hospital. He was accompanied by Ambassador al-Bu'ayjan.

An hour later, armed persons seized the opportunity of the absence of the helicopter crew who were accompanying the Saudi ambassador to the hospital to blow up and set fire to the helicopter. It was burned out.

The Lebanese Army Command greatly regrets the attack on Ambassador ash-Sha'ir and Ambassador al-Bu'ayjan while they were carrying out their peaceful mission within the framework of the implementation of the program of the tripartite committee emanating from the Bayt ad-Din conference. The command warns against the consequences of attacking army personnel and equipment and calls on everyone to support the efforts aimed at restoring security and stability to the country.

VOICE OF LEBANON REPORTS SYRIAN TANK EXPLOSION

NC081330Y Voice of Lebanon [Clandestine] in Arabic to Lebanon 1215 GMT 8 Dec 78 NC

[Text] A Syrian tank being towed by a truck exploded on the Al-Hazimiyah-'Alayh road today. The cause of the explosion, which led to the destruction of the truck and slightly wounded some persons and damaged four civilian cars, has not yet been determined.

Lebanese Forces Command Statement

NC081335Y Voice of Lebanon [Clandestine] in Arabic to Lebanon 1215 GMT 8 Dec 78 NC

[8 December statement by the official spokesman of the Lebanese Forces Command--read by announcer]

[Text] In commenting on the incident of the explosion of a vehicle of the Syrian forces in Al-Fayyadiyah area this morning, the Lebanese Forces Command wants to emphasize that all its units continue to fully and completely adhere to the cease-fire decision. The command also advises the Syrian information media not to level false charges, such as those they issued after the explosion of the Syrian truck last month, because such negative stands will not help to purify the atmosphere, which the Arab followup committee emanating from the Bayt ad-Din conference is seeking to achieve under the supervision of the president of the republic.

'INTENSIVE SHOOTING' IN BEIRUT AREA REPORTED 10 DEC

NC101740Y Voice of Lebanon [Clandestine] in Arabic to Lebanon 1715 GMT 10 Dec 78 NC

[Text] There was intensive shooting in the Ad-Dikwanah area today, making movement on the streets in the area call for caution. There was also intermittent shooting on some of the axes in the southern suburb, particularly on the axes of 'Ayn ar-Rummanah, Ash-Shiyah and Chevrolet.

VOICE OF LEBANON REPORTS GUNFIRE IN BEIRUT 11 DEC

NC110720Y Voice of Lebanon [Clandestine] in Arabic to Lebanon 0615 GMT 11 Dec 78 NC

[Text] Last night, intensive gunfire could be heard aimed at Humal from the direction of 'Aytat village. One explosion was heard [words indistinct] southern sector of the capital. This was followed by several bursts of gunfire at around 2100 last night.

On the 'Aytat-Shimlan road, armed men have killed driver Dahir abu Tarabah, who comes from Hasbayya, as he was traveling on that road.

PRESIDENT AL-ASAD'S MOSCOW TRIP POSTPONED

NC0913l4Y Paris AFP in English 1253 GMT 9 Dec 78 NC

[Text] Damascus, Dec 9 (AFP)--Reliable sources have confirmed here that Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad has postponed a trip to Moscow because of persistent differences over Syrian requests for sophisticated Soviet weapons.

The sources said the Soviet Union's attitude had completely changed concerning the quality and quantity of weapons it was willing to deliver and the details of payment.

Disagreement first came to light with the precipitous return from Moscow late last month of a Syrian military mission headed by chief of staff, General Hikmat ash-Shihabi.

Syrian Ambassador to Moscow Jabr al-Kafri was called back home on 28 November and has still not returned to his post.

General al-Asad was supposed to go to Moscow early this month, although the visit was never officially announced, after a meeting here of the joint Syrian-Iraqi high committee. The committee was set up last October but failed to meet here this month.

FOREIGN MINISTRY ISSUES STATEMENT ON HUMAN RIGHTS DAY

JN100814Y Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 10 Dec 78 JN

[Text] The Foreign Ministry has issued a statement on the 30th anniversary of the declaration of human rights in which it affirmed Syria's care and concern for human rights in all spheres, particularly following the corrective movement led by President Hafiz al-Asad.

The statement condemned the continued violation of human rights in certain parts of the world, especially under the fascist and racist regimes in occupied Palestine, South Africa, Zimbabwe and Namibia. The statement added that the Zionist entity is the best example of a violator of human rights in the occupied Arab territories. Israel's violation of these rights has reached such an extent that the United Nations was prompted to form a committee to deal with Zionist practices against human rights in the occupied land.

The statement referred to UN resolutions which condemned the Zionist entity's policy and practices and said: The Zionist entity denies the Palestinian people their right to return to their homes and property, as well as their right to self-determination in their homeland. It implements the policy of annexing the occupied territories. It establishes settlements on this land, demolishes houses, confiscates Arab property, deports, disperses and arrests Arab residents subjecting them to arbitrary arrests and detentions. It also commits acts of aggression against sanctities, religious rituals and violates the rights of the family.

The statement affirmed that if the racist regimes, particularly Israel and world imperialism, do not stop their violations of human rights, injustice will continue to reign in many parts of the world. These violations will continue to threaten world peace and security and impede economic and social development projects in developing countries.

The statement called on the United Nations to double its efforts and struggle to realize the objectives of its charter and the declaration of human rights. It affirmed that Syria will continue its struggle alongside freedom and peace-loving peoples.

SYRIAN-IRAQI POLITICAL COMMITTEE TO MEET IN JANUARY

JN090906Y Damascus SANA in Arabic 0900 GMT 9 Dec 78 JN

[Text] Damascus, 9 Dec--The newspaper TISHRIN published here today reports that agreement was reached between the two fraternal countries, Syria and Iraq, to convene the higher political committee's next meeting in Damascus early in January. The paper said that President Hafiz al-Asad will represent the Syrian Arab Republic in the meeting, in addition to Prime Minister Muhammad 'Ali al-Halabi; Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam; Deputy Prime Minister for Economic Affairs Jamil Shayya; Deputy Prime Minister for Services Affairs Fahmi al-Yusufi; Defense Minister Mustafa Talas; and Education Minister Zuhayr Mashariqah. The Iraqi Republic will be represented by President Ahmad Hasan al-Bakr; Revolution Command Council [RCC] Vice Chairman Saddam Husayn; RCC member and Interior Minister 'Izzat Ibrahim; RCC member and Minister of Housing and Reconstruction Taha Yasin Ramadan; RCC member Tariq 'Aziz; RCC member and Planning Minister 'Adnan Husayn; and RCC member and Defense Minister Air Force Lt Gen 'Adnan Khayrallah.

PRIME MINISTER HOSTS ARAB, EUROPEAN DELEGATIONS

JN100825Y Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 10 Dec 78 JN

[Text] Prime Minister Muhammad 'Ali al-Halabi last night hosted a reception in the Sheraton Hotel in honor of the Arab and European delegations participating at the meetings of the Arab-European dialog general committee which are convening in Damascus. The reception was attended by several ministers, heads of Arab and foreign diplomatic missions accredited in Damascus and heads of popular and vocational organizations.

Two subcommittees of the Arab-European dialog general committee will hold a meeting in Damascus this morning to prepare for the final statement which deals with political aspects and the proposals put forward by the other subcommittees.

The Arab-European dialog general committee is expected to hold its final meeting before noon tomorrow, Monday, to ratify the joint statement. 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, yesterday opened the general committee meetings in the presence of delegations representing the Arab countries, the EEC countries and the Arab League General Secretariat.

NETHERLANDS FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES IN DAMASCUS

JN091657Y Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1615 GMT 9 Dec 78 JN

[Text] Christoph van der Klaauw, foreign minister of the Netherlands, arrived in Damascus at 1700 today. He was met at the airport by Mr 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign minister; Mr Nasir Qaddur, assistant to the foreign minister; and the chief of protocol of the Foreign Ministry. He was also received by the Netherlands ambassador in Damascus and by members of the Netherlands Embassy staff.

ALGERIA

ALGIERS NOTES ANNIVERSARY OF BOUMEDIENE'S ELECTION

LD101403Y Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 10 Dec 78 LD

[Excerpts] Today is the 2d anniversary of the election of brother Houari Boumediene as president of the republic. Though this anniversary is taking place under special circumstances connected with the illness of the president, it is still enhanced by masses' vigilance and the responsibility of the political organizations headed by the Council of the Revolution to protect the socialist revolutionary gains.

Out of the nation's loyalty to the revolutionary line drawn by President Houari Boumediene, thousands of cables of sympathy and wishes for the speedy recovery of the head of state have been pouring in from all over the Algerian territory.

In their cables, the compatriots have been saluting the statement issued by the Council of the Revolution and warmly saluting the stand of our people who have again proved their political consciousness thereby giving new lessons to the enemies of our country and revolution and commiting themselves to work behind the revolutionary leadership of the country under the supervision of the National Liberation Front to realize the objectives of the national charter which reflect the deep ambitions of our people.

Also preparations are being made to celebrate tomorrow the anniversary of the 11 December 1960 events. The party branches throughout the land have prepared special programs underlining the importance of this anniversary.

SYRIAN FOREIGN MINISTER COMMENTS ON TALKS, LEAVES ALGIERS

JN081715Y Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1615 GMT 8 Dec 78 JN

[Text] 'Abu al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, left Algiers before noon today. He was seen off at the airport by Algerian Foreign Affairs Minister Abdelaziz Bouteflika, and by Syrian Ambassador in Algiers Ahmad Madaniyah and members of the Syrian Embassy staff.

Prior to his departure from Algiers, Mr Khaddam made a statement in which he said: Everybody knows the love and appreciation which the Syrian president, government and people harbor for brother President Houari Boumediene, as well as their deep fraternal sentiments toward fraternal Algiera. His Excellency President Hafiz al-Asad asked me to come to Algiers to be reassured about the state of brother President Boumediene's health, and to stress that the Syrian president, government and people stand alongside Algeria and the Algerian revolution.

Mr Khaddam added: We in Syria always believe that the Algerian revolution is a steadfast bastion that supports Syria and the Palestinian issue. From this stems the importance of the Arab nation's solidarity with the Algerian revolution and the fraternal Algerian people.

Mr Khaddam continued: The visit provided an opportunity to review with brother Bouteflika developments in the area following the summit conference in Baghdad. I also explained to brother Bouteflika the development of Syrian-Iraqi relations in light of the Joint Charter for National Action and the continuous contacts between us and the brothers in Baghdad. We also reviewed the situation in Lebanon.

Naturally, our viewpoints were in agreement regarding all matters reviewed.

SUDAN

PRESIDENT RETURNS HOME AFTER TOURING FIVE AFRICAN STATES

JN101808Y Khartoum SUNA in English 1800 GMT 10 Dec 78 JN

[Text] Khartoum, Dec 10 (SUNA)--Chairman of the Organisation of African Unity Ja'far Muhammad Numayri was back home today from Burundi after touring five African states.

President Numayri visited Uganda, Tanzania, Zambia, Kenya and Burundi.

He left Kenya this morning for Burundi where he discussed with President Baptiste Bagaza the bilateral relations and the Ugandan-Tanzanian border dispute.

In a press conference held in Burundi airport today, Numayri said he had heard that President Nyerere of Tanzania would cease his information campaign against Uganda. President Amin of Uganda has already done the same thing.

FOREIGN MINISTRY ISSUES STATEMENT ON HUMAN RIGHTS DAY

JN101123Y Khartoum SUNA in English 1015 GMT 10 Dec 78 JN

[Text] Khartoum, Dec 10 (SUNA)--In commemoration of the 30th anniversary of the UN human rights and basic liberties' declaration, the Foreign Ministry today issued a statement confirming Sudan's commitment to the particulars of the declaration.

The statement reaffirmed Sudan's support to the freedom fighters and called upon all peoples of the world to work for a peaceful equitable life for all nations.

The statement hailed the political detainees in Namibia, South Africa, Israel and Rhodesia and confirmed Sudan's support for the struggle of freedom fighters in these countries.

WESTERN SAHARA

SAHARAN DEFENSE MINISTRY RELEASES COMMUNIQUE

ID100016Y Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 2300 GMT 9 Dec 78 ID

[Text] The Saharan Democratic Arab Republic Defense Ministry has released a military communique which states that the royal forces, after having been routed near Heouza, have suffered heavy losses in southern Morocco and in the Hagounia region where 118 occupation soldiers were killed. In addition, the Saharan fighters have captured important quantities of weapons and a number of military vehicles.

Mr Mohamed Salim Ould Salek, Saharan minister of information, said that, contrary to what has been reported from the capital of Mauritania that the Mauritanian Government might have released Saharan prisoners, the Saharan Government has not noticed any evidence of such a move. On the contrary, the Saharan Government considers that the releasing of people from prison after holding them in a homeland which is not theirs, inside concentration camps, is simply misleading propaganda put out by Mauritania.

JERUSALEM REPORTS DEATH OF GOLDA MEIR

TA081614Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 8 Nov 78 TA

[Text] We announce with great sorrow the passing away of Golda Meir, the former prime minister. The cabinet announcement on the details of the burial and the time will be made at the end of the Sabbath.

Our correspondent has learned that the acting prime minister is convening the cabinet for a mourning session at the end of the Sabbath at which the details of the burial and the mourning will be decided.

Golda Meir died 1 and 1/2 hours ago at the Haddasah hospital at En Karem in Jerusalem. She was 80 years old. Mrs Meir had been hospitalized for the last 6 weeks. She was in the department of Prof Favri'el Izaq, who has been her personal physician for the last 12 years. Mrs Meir had been gradually weakened due to hepatitis and during the last 2 days she was comatose most of the time. Because of her condition only members of her family were allowed to visit her. Today Mrs Meir weakened even more and was only intermittently conscious.

Begin Statement

TA091915Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1705 GMT 9 Dec 78 TA

[From the Weekly Newsreel]

[Text] At this hour, Prime Minister Menahem Begin in Oslo is about to issue a eulogy on the death of Mrs Golda Meir.

[Begin--live, fading in] ...and she was going up on the ladder of national responsibility with hard work, devotion and loyalty. During her entire life she fought for the Israeli nation, for its liberation, wellbeing and its future. She was our first envoy to the Soviet Union and she brought the blessings of Zion to the millions of Jews in those days that are remembered by all. Myriads of Jews came with profound love to greet the first Israeli ambassador and she--as she told me once--told them: I thank you for remaining Jews. She was Israel's spokeswoman before the world's nations, and she approached them with pride, believing in Israel's immortality.

She became the head of the national unity cabinet and she was prime minister in the days of sorrow as well as of victory in the Yom Kippur War. Historic credits in the annals of Israel have been put on her record and her memory will remain engraved in our nation's annals for all generations to come. May her memory be blessed.

I have received many cables from the world's greatest men, trying to console our nation in this great loss. I shall read two cables to you. One is from the President of the United States, Mr Jimmy Carter, and he writes to me:

Dear Prime Minister, I know I am speaking in the name of the entire American nation when I say that my sorrow is great on learning of the death of Golda Meir. We Americans regarded Golda as one of us. She was in our country during her adolescent years and she was able to represent specifically the superb characteristics common to Israelis and Americans. She was a woman endowed with unique courage and uncommon abilities, a true leader, an idealist without delusions, who had the wisdom to fight and the strength to negotiate for her country.

Israel will feel the lack of her strength, her vision, her warm humanity, but it will always derive from her the strength for seeking peace, security and justice. I pray that we may soon remember Golda Meir's love of peace, her devotion to Israel and her feeling of brotherhood with the entire nation, through the ratification and signing of that agreement that will open up an era of real peace, a peace to which she devoted her life.

Rosalyn joins me in sending condolences to you and to your people and in sending our prayers. Signed: Jimmy Carter.

The second cable is one I received from the president of Egypt, Anwar as-Sadat. And this is what he writes:

Dear Prime Minister, I received with profound sorrow the report of the passing of Golda Meir and I am extending to you my heartfelt condolences. For the sake of history I must put on record that she was a noble adversary during the time of the conflict between us, which we all hope has ended forever.

While we are acting to achieve a permanent and comprehensive peace for the peoples of the region, I must note that she fulfilled a role that cannot be denied at the start of the peace process when she signed with us the first disengagement agreement. She always proved that she was a first-class political leader who deserved her place in your history and deserving of the role she played in your leadership.

I repeat my condolences to you. Signed: Anwar as-Sadat.

I also received cables from the vice president of the United States, Mr Mondale, from Secretary of State Vance, and cables of condolences are certainly continuing to flow in from every part of the world. And thus, everybody is remembering with love Golda Meir, who has passed away.

[Announcer] The prime minister's words in a live transmission from Oslo.

TEXT OF BEGIN SPEECH AT OSLO NOBEL PEACE PRIZE CEREMONY

TA101456Y Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1257 GMT 10 Dec 78 TA

[Speech delivered by Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin at the Nobel Peace Prize award ceremony in Akershus Castle in Oslo--live, in English]

[Text] Your Majesty, Your Royal Highnesses, Your Excellencies, Mr Mar'i--representative of the president of the Arab Republic of Egypt--Mme Chairlady and members of the Nobel Prize Committee, honored guests, ladies and gentlemen: I ask permission first to pay tribute to Golda Meir, my predecessor, a great leader and prime minister who strove with all her heart to achieve peace between Israel and her neighbors. [pause while audience rises in silence] Her blessed memory will live forever in the hearts of the Jewish people and of all peace-loving nations.

Ladies and gentlmen, I have come from the land of Israel, the land of Zion and Jerusalem, and here I stand, in humility and with pride, as a son of the Jewish people and as one of the generation of the holocaust and redemption. The ancient Jewish people gave the world the vision of eternal peace, of universal disarmament, of abolishing the teaching and the learning of war.

Two prophets, Isaiah, the son of Amoz, and Micha of Moreshet, having foreseen the spiritual unity of men under God with His Word coming forth from Jerusalem, gave the nations of the world the following vision, expressed in identical terms: "And they shall beat their swords into plowshares and their spears into pruning hooks; nation shall not lift up sword against nation, neither shall they learn war anymore." We mortals, who believe in divine providence, when recalling those sacred prophecies, ask ourselves not whether, but when, is this vision going to become reality?

We remember the past, even in this century alone, and we know. We look around and see millions of men of all nations under arms. Intercontinental missiles, deposited into the bowels of the earth or lying on the beds of oceans, can destroy man and everything he has built. Not in Alfred Nobel's time but in our own era has mankind become capable of destroying itself and returning the earth to Tohu Vabohu [chaos]. Under such circumstances, should we, can we, keep our faith in an eternal peace that will one day reign over mankind? Yes, we should and we can.

Perhaps that very capability of the total destruction of our little planet achieved for the first time in the annals of mankind will one day, God willing, become the origin, the cause and the prime mover for the elimination of all instruments of destruction from the face of the earth, and ultimate peace, prayed for by previous generations, will become the portion of all nations. Despite the tragedies and the disappointments of the past, we must never forsake that vision, that human dream, that unshakable faith.

Peace is the beauty of life. It is sunshine, it is the smile of a child, the love of a mother, the joy of a father, the togetherness of a family. It is the advancement of man, the victory of a just cause, the triumph of truth. Peace is all of this and more and more. But in my generation, ladies and gentlemen, there was a time indescribable. Six million Jews, men, woman and children, were dragged to a wanton death and slaughtered methodically--only because they were born Jews--in the heart of the civilized continent. It was not a sudden outburst of human--rather inhuman--cruelty that from time to time has happened in the history of mankind. It was a systematic process of extermination which unfolded before the eyes of the whole world for more than 6 years. Those who were doomed, deprived of the human dignity, starved, humiliated, led away and ultimately turned into ashes, cried out for rescue, but in vain. Other than a few famous and unforgettable exceptions, they were left alone to face the destroyer.

At such a time, unheard of since the first generation of man, the hour struck to rise and fight for the dignity of man, for survival, for liberty, for every value of the human image a man has been endowed with by the Creator, for every known, inalienable right he stands for and lives for. Indeed, there are days when to fight for a cause so absolutely just is the highest human command. Norway has known such days and men like (Max Manus), and so have we. Only in honoring that command comes the regeneration of the concept of peace. You rise, you struggle, you make sacrifices to achieve and guarantee the prospect and hope of living in peace for you and your people. for your children and their children.

Let it, however, be declared and known, stressed and noted that fighters for freedom hate war. My friends and I learned this precept from Ze'ev Jabotinsky, through his own example and through the one he set up for us from Giuseppe Garibaldi.

Our brothers in spirit, wherever they dwell, learnt it from them, masters and teachers. This is our common maxim and belief, that if through your efforts and sacrifices you win liberty and with it the prospect of peace, then work for peace, because there is no mission in life more sacred. And so, reborn Israel always strove for peace, yearned for it, made endless endeavors to achieve it.

My colleagues and I have gone in the footsteps of our predecessors since the very first day we were called by our people to care for the future. Despite all the attempts to destroy our people we went any place, we looked for any avenue, we made any effort to bring about negotiations between Israel and its neighbors, negotiations without which peace remains an abstract idea. We have labored long and hard to turn it into a reality because of the blessings it holds for ourselves, our neighbors and the world.

In peace the Middle East, the ancient cradle of civilization and of the three monotheistic religions, will become invigorated and transformed. Throughout its lands there will be freedom of movement, of people, of ideas, of goods. Cooperation and development in agriculture will make the desert bloom. Industry will bring the promise of a better life. Sources of water will be developed and almost a year-long sunshine will yet be harnessed for the common needs of all the nations. Yes, indeed, the Middle East, standing at the crossroads of the world, will become a peaceful center of international communication between East and West, North and South, a center of human advancement in every sphere of creative endeavor. This and more is what peace will bring to our countries and to our region.

During the past year, many efforts for peace were made and many significant events took place. The president of the Republic of Egypt expressed his readiness to come to Jerusalem, the eternal capital of Israel, and to address our parliament, the Knesset. When that message reached me, I, without delay or hesitation, extended to President as-Sadat on behalf of Israel an invitation to visit our country. I told him: You will be received with respect and cordiality. And, indeed, so he was received: cordially and respectfully by the people, by the parliament and by the government of our nation. We knew and learned that we have differences of opinion, but whenever we recall those days of Jerusalem, we say always that they were shining, beautiful days of friendliness and understanding.

It was in this same atmosphere that the meetings in Ismailia were conducted, in the spirit of the Nobel prize tradition. We gave to each other the most momentous pledge: no more war, no more bloodshed; we shall negotiate and reach agreements.

Admittedly, there were difficult times as well. Let nobody forget that we deal with a conflict of more than 60 years, with its manifold tragedies. These we must put behind us in order to establish friendship and make peace the duty of our lives.

Many of the difficulties were overcome at Camp David, where the President of the United States, Mr Jimmy Carter, unforgettably invested unsparing efforts, untiring energy and great devotion in the peace-making process. There, despite all the differences, we found solutions for problems, agreed on issues and the framework for peace was signed. With this signature, there was rejoicing, in our countries and throughout the world. The path leading to peace was paved. The phase that followed was the natural arduous negotiations to elaborate and conclude a peace treaty, as we promised each other to do at Camp David.

The delegations of both countries worked heard and have, I believe, produced a draft document that can serve, if and when signed and ratified, as a good treaty of peace between countries that decided to put an end to hostility and war and begin a new era of understanding and cooperation. Such a treaty can serve as the first indispensable step along the road towards a comprehensive peace in our region.

If because of all these efforts President as-Sadat and I have been awarded the Nobel Peace Prize, let me from this rostrum again congratulate him as I did in a direct conversation between Jerusalem and Cairo a few weeks ago on the morrow of the announcement.

Now, it is I who must express gratitude from the bottom of my heart for the great honor you do me. But, ladies and gentlemen, before doing so, permit me to remind us all that today is an important anniversary: the 30th anniversary of the adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Let us always remember the magnificently written words of its first article. It expresses the essence of all the declarations of the rights of man and citizen written throughout history. It says: "All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights. They are endowed with reason and conscience and should act towards one another in a spirit of brotherhood." Free women and men everywhere must wage an incessant campaign so that these human values become a generally recognized and practiced reality. We must regretfully admit that in various parts of the world this is not yet the case, and without those values and human rights the real peace of which we dream is jeopardized.

For reasons self-understood, but which every man and woman of good will will accept, I remind my honored listeners of my brethren and the prisoners who are deprived of one of the most basic rights: to go home. Home. I speak about people of great courage, who deserve not only the respect but also the moral support of the free world. I speak about people who, even from the depths of their suffering, repeat the age-long prayer: leshana haba'a Biyrushalayim, next year in Jerusalem. The preservation and protection of human rights are indispensable to give peace of nations and individuals its real meaning.

Allow me now to turn to you, Mme Chairlady of the Nobel Peace Prize Committee, and to all its members and say: Thank you. I thank you for the great distinction. However, it does not belong to me. It belongs to my people, the ancient people and renaissant nation that came back in love and devotion after 19 centuries of dispersion and humiliation, and ultimately physical destruction, to the land of its ancestors. This prestigious recognition is due to this people because they suffered so much, because they lost so many, because they love peace and want it with all their hearts for themselves and for their neighbors. On their behalf, I humbly accept the award, and in their name I thank you from the bottom of my heart. And may I express to his majesty, the king, our deep gratitude for the gracious hospitality his majesty, on this occasion, bestowed upon my wife and myself.

Your Majesty, Your Royal Highness, members of the Nobel Peace Prize Committee, Mr Mar'i--representative of President as-Sadat--honored guests, ladies and gentlemen: 77 years ago the first Nobel Peace Prize was awarded. It was equally divided between Jean Henri Dunant, the founder of the International Red Cross--may I add, one of the first Christian supporters of Theodor Herzl's idea of Jewish renewed statehood--and Frederic Passy of the French Society for Peace. On December the 10th, 1901, the president of the Norwegian Parliament said: "The Norwegian people have always demanded that their independence be respected. They have always been ready to defend it. But at the same time they have always had a keen desire and need for peace." May I, ladies and gentlemen, on behalf of the people of Israel, respectfully subscribe to these true and noble words. Thank you.

BEGIN INTERVIEWED BY FRENCH TELEVISION ON PEACE ISSUE

TA101923Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 10 Dec 78 TA

[Text] In an interview given to the French journalist Jean Louis Servan-Schreiver on French television the prime minister said that Egypt and Israel have already concluded 95 percent of the peace treaty, perhaps more. In his opinion, matters are very simple and it is possible to achieve peace now. In order to achieve it, he said, Israel has given up two modifications on which it had insisted for 6 or 7 weeks.

As for the two remaining obstacles, the prime minister said that, A) Egypt suddenly proposed to drop article 6 stating that the treaty has precedence over other agreements, and B) it is Egypt's demand that a timetable be set for implementation of the autonomy plan. Mr Begin said Israel cannot commit itself to this although Israel has given its undertaking to grant full autonomy to the Arabs of Eretz Yisra'el. However, we will see to it, he said, that this will be autonomy and not a Palestinian state.

MA'ARIV CITES BEGIN ON NEGOTIATING POLICY

TA081210Y Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 8 Dec 78 pp 13, 14 TA

[Report on an interview with Prime Minister Menahem Begin by Dov Goldstein--time and place not given]

[Excerpt] According to his confidants, the prime minister truly and sincerely believes that the peace contacts with Egypt will continue, will reach a successful conclusion and lead to a peace treaty between the two countries. Without publicizing it too much, Begin does not accept the view of his foreign minister, Moshe Dayan, who maintains a "take it or leave it" attitude that the negotiations have been exhausted and are over, and if Egypt is not prepared to accept the draft agreement proposed by the United States on 11 November, which has been endorsed by the Israeli Government, then there is no point in resuming the negotiations. One could say that there is a dispute between Begin and Dayan on a very substantive issue. The prime minister's confidants prefer a more moderate tone: "Differences in formulation." It is clear to the prime minister that the United States will not allow the negotiations to die or explode and will do everything possible to resume them. The proof: the announcement of Secretary of State Cyrus Vance's visit to Egypt and to Israel. Therefore, the prime minister has not completely stopped the negotiations on a take-it-or-leave-it basis. The negotiations might continue and each side can raise issues to which the other party will respond. This is how negotiations are conducted. One needs stamina and a lot of patience.

It must be said to the prime minister's credit that even on other issues he does not close doors. He will not publicly discuss the issues under dispute in the negotiations with Egypt in such terms as: "That is as far as we go: No more!" He strongly opposes the setting of a timetable for elections to establish autonomy in Judaea, Samaria and Gaza. At this week's cabinet meeting, several ministers tried to claim that if the timetable is not written into the peace agreement with Egypt but contained in a letter from President Carter to As-Sadat and Begin, those ministers "would be able to live with it."

The prime minister firmly rejected this possibility as well. This week he again explained to a small group of listeners: "A commitment to dates in Judaea and Samaria could harm and jeopardize the agreement with Egypt.

Such a commitment would stand in the way of implementing the treaty with Egypt. There is no possibility of committing ourselves to a timetable because we cannot promise--and there is no one who can promise--that the Arabs of Eretz Yisra'el living in Judaea, Samaria and Gaza will present their candidates for membership in the administrative council just as no one can bring the Arab residents of this area to the ballot box and make them participate in the elections. If any specific date were mentioned, the very fact that it was mentioned would create severe difficulties and might even stop the process that we want to continue toward the implementation of autonomy. Egypt must not be able to claim that it is unable to do its part in normalizing relations with Israel because Israel has not stood by the agreement and not held elections on the date specified. This will harm the agreement with Egypt and might make life in Judaea, Samaria and Gaza very difficult indeed."

Does the prime minister believe that Egypt, as the sole partner at this moment in the negotiations for the establishment of autonomy, will agree to Israel's demands about autonomy? For example, will Egypt agree to the source of authority for the administration of autonomy being in the hands of the military government? For example, will it agree to a million dunams of land in Judaea and Samaria that are not privately owned being under Israel's control? For example, when the 3-month period following the signing of the Camp David accords has elapsed--in another 8 days--will it agree to Israel resuming settlement activity in Judaea and Samaria? For example, will it agree to prevent the formation of organizations hostile to Israel and to search for terrorists throughout Judaea and Samaria?

The prime minister believes that none of these questions should be discussed now but only when the negotiations on the establishment of autonomy to be conducted with Egypt --if no other partner is found--or with other elements begin; in any case, only after the signing of a peace treaty with Egypt.

However, Begin has given several "hints" and we should not doubt their unequivocal nature: IDF forces will not stay holed up in their camps in Judaea, Samaria and Gaza but will be responsible for Israel's security and will act in all ways to prevent attacks against it from whatever source. As is the case now, Israel's security forces will chase terrorists wherever they area. Apart from the roads the Arab administration will pave in accordance with its decisions, Israel will maintain the right to pave roads in Judaea, Samaria and Gaza in accordance with its requirements. From 18 December onwards, Israel is permitted to resume settlement activity in Judaea, Samaria and Gaza and will do so. The autonomy will not be sovereign at any stage of its existence and if the Arab side wishes to demand that it take on a character which it is not permitted to have, then autonomy will not come into existence. And if an agreement on its establishment along the lines of Israel's demands and requirements is not achieved, then the present situation will remain. There is no interdependence, nor will there be, between the autonomy issue and the peace agreement with Egypt. We will not agree to this.

DAYAN COMMENTS ON CARTER REMARKS ON SETTLEMENTS

TA081250Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1105 GMT 8 Dec 78 TA

[From the Midday Newsreel--Dayan remarks are in English, recorded]

[Text] Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan has ended his visit to Bern, Switzerland, and is on his way back home.

Prior to his departure, Minister Dayan held a press conference in which he commented on President Carter's announcement of last night. Our monitor Mikha'el Gurdus reports:

[Gurdus--apparently live] In his Bern press conference, Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan rejected the views President Carter expressed in Washington last night about the negotiations with Egypt. Concerning President Carter's declaration that if difficulties will arise if agreement is not reached by 17 December, Dayan said:

[Dayan] But I really don't think that just in case we should not sign it before the 17th, and, at the same time, the Egyptians will show a good [words indistinct] to go on and to conclude the peace treaty, that we should say: Sorry, too late.

[Gurdus translates into Hebrew and continues]: As for the U.S. President's declaration of last night that setting up new settlements in the West Bank and Gaza will constitute a violation of the Camp David accords, the foreign minister commented:

[Dayan] I'm sorry, I do not agree with President Carter in this point, if this is what he thought--that it would be a violation if the Israeli Cabinet really decides to have new settlements--and as I said [fades out].

[Gurdus translates into Hebrew and continues:] The Israeli foreign minister called on the Swiss Cabinet and those of the other European countries to help attain the agreement with Egypt.

[Dayan] What we expect of you is to help Egypt to take the right course, to say: Go ahead and do it and we shall help you eventually to put the pressure and to convince the other Arab countries to follow you.

More on Dayan Comments

TA081927Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 8 Dec 78 TA

[Text] Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan says Israel still hopes to sign the peace treaty with Egypt before 17 December. However, even if we don't succeed in this, we shall not close the door to further negotiations.

Minister Dayan rejected the possibility of a meeting between representatives of Israel and Egypt before U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance arrives in the region. He added that he was setting out to return to Israel this evening. The foreign minister was speaking at a news conference in Bern, Switzerland.

Minister Dayan stressed that the Camp David accords do not forbid Israel from establishing new settlements in the territories after 17 December, thus contradicting President Carter's statement on this issue. He noted, at the same time, that the cabinet has not yet decided to establish new settlements in Judaea, Samaria and in Gaza. The foreign minister emphasized that Israel has a full right to establish settlements in the territories alongside the Arab settlements. This does not mean, however, that we are annexing our settlements in Judaea, Samaria and in Gaza and are converting them into Israeli territory. Nor do we expel the Arabs from the territories in order to establish settlements of our own, Dayan said.

Yadin on Carter Remarks

TA0811151Y Jer alem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1105 GMT 8 Dec 78 TA

[From the Midday Newsreel]

[Text] Deputy Prime Minister Prof Yiga'el Yadin says it is inconceivable that Israel's right to set up settlements in Judaea and Samaria be denied it. Professor Yadin said this in a conversation with our correspondent, Zevi Lidar, in reaction to President Carter's statement in which he called on Israel to refrain from settling in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip after 17 December, and saying that if they are established this will be a violation of the Camp David accords. [begin recording]

[Yadin] It is inconceivable that any cabinet in Israel will agree to deprive itself of the right to settle in those places which are vital for its defense. And at Camp David no such commitment was made. On the contrary, our delegation repeatedly pointed out--both to President Carter and to the Egyptian delegation--that Israel will not give up its right in any way.

[Zevi Lidar] The argument, as I understand it, is on the date, not on the actual right.

[Yadin] I do not know exactly what President Carter said. The prime minister has decided that there will not be any new settlements until the negotiations with Egypt are ended, and that was when the period of 3 months was decided on. In this respect the promise is certainly still binding, but as to what will be after 17 December, it is first of all important to find out what will happen with respect to the negotiations for peace. If they do not end by 17 December, perhaps it [the freeze] might continue a bit longer. In any case, one thing is clear: that no settlement activity will take place without a cabinet decision, and the cabinet will discuss this when the time comes.

[Lidar] Professor Yadin, as far as Israel is concerned, what is the binding date for freezing the settlement activity in Judaea and Samaria: Is it 3 months after the signing of the Camp David accords or the conclusion of the negotiations with Egypt?

[Yadin] The prime minister's commitment at the time was as long as the negotiations with Egypt continue--at the time the reference was to 3 months and there were two dates: 3 months and the end of the Camp David talks, with the signing of the Camp David agreement. We shall see, when the 3 months end; the cabinet will discuss it.

[Lidar] But as far as the Israeli interpretation is concerned; How does Israel interpret it? Is the commitment for 3 months or until the end of the negotiations?

[Yadin] The commitment was for 3 months, on the assumption that this would be the length of time during which the negotiations with Egypt would continue, and this was also stated at Camp David.

[Lidar] In other words, can one gather from your words that if the negotiations do not end by 17 December there will not be any decision on the establishment of new settlements?

[Yadin] I said neither this nor the contrary. I said that when the period of 3 months is over, I assume the cabinet will discuss the matter. [end recording]

MK SARID: ISRAEL SHOULD MAKE PROPOSAL ON PALESTINIAN STATE

TA081235Y Tel Aviv HA'AREZ in Hebrew 8 Dec 78 p 3 TA

[By HA'AREZ correspondent]

[Text] "Only a well-considered proposal on establishing a Palestinian state will be able to get Israel out of the autonomy mud that will also inevitably lead to a Palestinian state." MK Yosi Sarid said this yesterday to students who are Labor Party activists in Tel Aviv. Mr Sarid pointed out that the present autonomy agreement will give birth to a Palestinian state within a short time along with total Israeli withdrawal to the 1967 lines, the removal of all West Bank and Gaza Strip settlements and deep and violent hostility toward the "Israeli occupation" rule. "This would undoubtedly be an 'Arafat Palestinian state," he said.

In contrast, if we propose now, on our own initiative, the establishment of a Palestinian state--he said--it is believed that the timetable for its establishment would be more directed, slow and organized, relatively speaking. Israeli readiness to have such a state established might lead to Arab readiness for certain border modifications that are vital for Israel. It is highly probably that in the wake of such an Israeli proposal both Saudi Arabia and Jordan would be able to see their way to support As-Sadat's initiative openly and to join the circle of negotiations.

AID REQUEST SUBMITTED TO UNITED STATES

TA081343Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1300 GMT 8 Dec 78 TA

[Text] Israel's request for special aid amounting to over $3 billion for redeployment in the Negev after signing the peace treaty was officially submitted to the United States at noon. Our economic affairs correspondent Zevi Kessler reports that the request was simultaneously transmitted to the U.S. ambassador in Israel by the director general of the Finance Ministry and to the State Department by the Israeli ambassador in Washington. The request includes full explanations of the expenditures for which Israel is requesting the U.S. aid.

DETAILS ON FINANCIAL MATTERS UNDER AUTONOMY REPORTED

TA081235Y Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 7 Dec 78 pp 1, 2 TA

[By Gid'on Eshet]

[Text] The autonomy administration in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip will not be able to issue its own currency, set up a central bank or impose customs or any other restrictions on the movement of Israeli capital, manpower or goods. This assessment was agreed upon by senior government elements who have recently ended a series of discussions on the economy of the held territories within the framework of autonomy administration.

At the end of the deliberations, the director of the Finance Ministry Budget Department, Prof Eytan Berglas, drew up a document that was marked "classified." The document was handed to the director of the prime minister's office, Eliyahu Ben-Elisar, who chairs the interministerial committee dealing with the autonomy issue. It seems that this committee will discuss the document.

The government elements refused to comment on the document. According to them, disclosing its contents will reveal the government's objectives with regard to autonomy and this will make things difficult for it in the negotiations. In any case, the assessments on this matter are as follows:

1. The autonomy administration will not be allowed to issue its own currency. The chief reason for this is political: issuing a currency is as good as declaring independence. Therefore, the establishment of a central bank also will not be allowed, although foreign banks, including banks from Arab countries, will be able to operate under autonomy. Israeli currency and the Jordanian dinar will continue to be the legal means of payment in the region.

2. The autonomy administration will not be allowed to impose customs or any other indirect taxes different from those used in Israel. However, the autonomy administration will receive from Israel some of the income from customs and other indirect taxes on products brought into the autonomy region.

3. The autonomy administration will be able to impose direct taxes on the inhabitants at either the same or at different rates from those used in Israel. This will be for the purpose of financing the operations of the autonomy administration. As is the case today, an Israeli living in the held territories will be subject to the tax rates used in Israel.

4. The autonomy administration will not be allowed to impose customs or any restriction on the movement of Israeli goods. As is the case today, workers will be able to move freely between Israel and the autonomy region, and the autonomy administration will not be able to close the border.

5. The Israeli Government will be prepared to share the financing of the self-rule expenditures just as it does today. There are such funds in the budget today and they will reach the sum of about 1.5 billion Israeli pounds next year.

GAZA MAYOR CLAIMS NEW SETTLEMENT BEING SET UP

NC091206Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 9 Dec 78 NC

[Text] The mayor of Gaza, Rashad ash-Shawwa, sent a letter to Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat in which he claims that Israel is putting up a new settlement in the Gaza Strip, near Khan Yunis.

In his letter Ash-Shawwa claims that this act constitutes a blatant violation of the Camp David agreements and calls on the Egyptian president to weigh this matter carefully before going ahead with the negotiations with Israel.

The Gaza mayor stated this to a REUTER correspondent. The correspondent adds that recently several tractors were seen leveling plots of land and cutting roads close to a Jewish settlement in Khan Yunis. The settlers claim that this work is intended for the extension of the existing settlement and not for the establishment of a new one.

WEST BANK COLLEGE STUDENTS PROTEST AUTONOMY PLAN

NC091207Y Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 9 Dec 78 NC

[Text] Sutdents of Bi'r Zayt College have signed a manifesto protesting against the military government, the autonomy plan and the destruction of houses in the territories. A student delegation has submitted the manifesto to the Ramallah municipality.

GOVERNMENT ISSUES STATEMENT ALLOWING RELIGIOUS PROCESSIONS 9-10 DEC

LD081612Y Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1503 GMT 8 Dec 78 LD

[Text] Please pay attention to the following government statement:

Following the government statement issued on 3 December concerning arrangements for the participation of the dear faithful compatriots as well as the devotees of the House of Chastity, Honor, Virtue and Courage in the mourning of Husayn ibn 'Ali, the supreme martyr, the government hereby permits processions by mourners throughout the country on Tasu'a and Ashura [9 and 10 December].

Let this move, which is a manifestation of religious might and most sublime reflection of human qualities in observing Islamic precepts, bring our hearts within the framework of what is sacred to all of us closer. Every faithful Moslem may take part in these ceremonies, inspired by Husayn ibn 'Ali and remaining safe in the shadow of the guardian of the time, the 12th imam.

The government expects all participants in these ceremonies to stop infiltration by individuals who intend to damage life and property. [Signed] Prime Minister Gen Gholam Reza Azhari.

Motorcycles, Trucks Banned

LD081626Y Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1530 GMT 8 Dec 78 LD

[Text] The following statement was issued by the Police department: In view of the government statement authorizing mourning processions on Tasu'a and Ashura, in order to make further facilities for the mourners and free movement of processions in cities, this is to inform the public that on these 2 days, movements of motorcycles and trucks is banned.

We beg our esteemed countrymen to cooperate with security officers and allow their police brothers also to take part in the mourning ceremonies. [Signed] Imperial Police Department.

Curfew Shortened

TA091716Y Paris AFP in English 1713 GMT 9 Dec 78 TA

[Text] Tehran, Dec 9 (AFP)--Tehran's curfew was put back 2 hours tonight to facilitate the religious processions scheduled for tomorrow and Monday, official said. The curfew would start at 2300 local (0030 GMT) instead of the usual 2100 local, they said. It will end at 0500 local Sunday, the usual time. The curfew will also be put back 2 hours tomorrow and Monday. Army authorities announced late this evening that there would be no soldiers lining the route of the religious procession. There are many troops at present stationed in the capital, but many have remained out of sight, and tanks have returned to barracks.

Some Areas Off Limits

LD091908 [Editorial Report LD] Tehran Domestic Service in Persian at 1630 GMT on 9 December carries a report on the communique issued by the Military governorate of Tehran and vicinity which is intended to facilitate the movement of processions in the area on 10 and 11 December.

The broadcast adds that the authorities stress to the people of Tehran and its suburbs that in order to protect the life, property and safety of the people against attempts by troublemakers to create incidents during the demonstrations planned for 10 and 11 December, the military governorate of Tehran and vicinity expects everyone to meticulously observe the warnings of the governorate about troublemakers.

The governorate calls on citizens to identify troublemakers who might mingle with crowds and tells the people to avoid parking their cars on the main streets and to avoid passing through some areas of Tehran from 0500 10 December to 0500 12 December. The communique names 15 districts--most of which are on the periphery of Tehran and which include the Vanak military barracks--as areas in which no one will be allowed to approach or enter during the aforementioned period "because the security officers are carefully controlling them."

The communique goes on to stress: "All sensitive and vital points of the capital city are strongly guarded by officers. The troublemakers and deceived individuals are warned against approaching these installations and trying to sabotage or attack them because the security officers will most decisively carry out their duties in protecting these points." The communique ends by expressing the conviction that all patriots and religious people will adhere to these instructions.

Authorities Warn Against Disturbances

JN091915Y Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1550 GMT 9 Dec 78 JN

[Communique No 24 of the Tehran military governorate on conditions anticipated on 10-11 December--relayed over Ahvaz transmitter and subsequently repeated several times]

[Text] The curfew of 9, 10 and 11 December will begin at 2300 hours instead of 2100 hours. Certain subversive elements taking advantage of the religious and mourning ceremonies have urged their agents and followers to commit the following acts, especially on 10 and 11 December:

1. A number of elements are to mingle with the mourners. They are to start firing into the crowds and blame these unpleasant acts and crimes on the officials and authorities of the military governorate.

2. Certain youth have been designated to wear army uniforms, join the mourners and pretend they are real soldiers and army men who have joined the mourners. At propitious moments they are to create incidents and carry out their dirty, inhuman aims.

3. They are to pour blood or a blood-like substance on their agents in the side streets and buildings located along the path of the mourners demonstration. They are also to pour blood on themselves and claim they are wounded.

4. They are supposed to spread rumors that homes are to be bombed, or that the homes will be subject to air attack, in order to draw the people out of their homes.

5. During the mourning ceremonies these saboteurs are expected to leave the mourners' procession and start settling places on fire and destroying them--just as happened on Friday, 8 December, in the city of Isfahan.

In Esfahan, a group of mourners, supported by a religious figure, were marching in a mourning processing, and a group of saboteurs and traitors separated themselves from the rest and set fire to the electric power building in Esfahan district one, the bank of commerce, the Iran Tour Hotel, the Sepah bank, and several other facilities in Esfahan.

6. Professional thieves will take advantage of people who leave their homes unattended and participate in the mourning processions, and they will loot the homes.

7. Finally, these trained saboteur elements will engage in spreading chaos for their unpatriotic and destructive purposes.

The people are asked to take the following steps and recommendations:

1. While moving in groups of mourners, appoint monitors to identify these seditious elements and alert the nearest police station before they can accomplish their vile acts.

2. To facilitate the movement of the processions and to prevent any possible loss, do not park your vehicles on main thoroughfares. This is effective from 0500 hours 10 December through 0500 hours 12 December.

3. The following areas will be strictly controled and protected by the authorities: Ghuchak path above Tehran-Pars swimming pool; the community above Shemran-e Now and behind Levezan; Shamsabad heights; the back of Mehran Park; Hoseyniy-e Ershad avenue; the intersection of Mirdamad and Kurosh-e Kabir; Mohseni circle; the intersection of Mirdamad and Jordan Avenues; the intersection of Mirdamad and Pahlavi Avenues; south of Vanak army base; the intersection of Mullah Sadra Avenue and the parkway; the intersection of Western Shahrak and the parkway; behind the National Unitersity. In these specified areas, mourning processions will only be allowed through special permits from the military governorate.

4. The necessary precautions have been taken for any emergencies, such as medical, fire prevention, and other similar services. The telephone numbers of the military governor's office will be ready to receive calls for assistance in such emergency cases.

All strategic and vital points of the capital city will be carefully protected. Misguided and seditious elements are warned that they will be prevented from approaching these locations to carry out their acts of sabotage. The officials of the military governor's office will carry out their duties with the utmost severity in order to protect these areas. The military governor's office is certain that all patriotic and Moslem citizens who intend to observe the ceremonies on the occasion of the martyrdom of His Holiness Husayn ibn 'Ali, peace be upon him, will fulfill their duty in observing these points.

[Signed] Military governor of Tehran and vicinity, General Oveysi.

Ahvaz Authorities Issue Instructions

JN092020Y Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1943 GMT 9 Dec 78 JN

[Announcement No 18 of the Military governorate of Ahvaz and vicinity]

[Text] Respected fellow city residents, in order to provide better facilities for observance of the mourning of the leader of the martyrs, of the world, His Holiness Iman Husayn, peace be upon him, the following points are announced in Ahvaz and vicinity:

1. Free movement of all groups of mourners will be allowed during the period 10-11 December.

2. The hours of curfew on 10 and 11 December will be from 2300 to 0600.

3. Avoid driving your car along the path of groups of mourners and along the main roads.

4. Driving of motorcycles, bicycles, trucks, and pickup trucks, is absolutely forbidden. This prohibition is merely to reduce the volume of traffic and to facilitate the movement of groups of mourners.

5. For response to immediate needs contact the police station or gendarmarie post or call numbers 30062 to 33065 or 30717 in order to contact the military governorate and to secure the fastest possible response to your needs.

6. Maintenance of order and selection of the routes of the mourning processions should be handled by appointing guides from among the mourners, and should suspicious individuals or troublemakers be seen they should be pointed out to the officials.

7. Obviously, serious action will be taken against any and all types of disorder and sabotage in the groups of mourners or in case of revolt.

8. Once again the military governorate thanks its respected fellow citizens for their cooperation, and it asks Almighty God for the success of all in carrying out their sacred religious duties.

[Signed] Military Governor of Ahwaz and Vicinity Maj Gen Gholam Hoseyn Shams Tabrizi.

Ahwaz Authorities Request Calm

JN101600Y Ahwaz Domestic Service in Persian 1327 GMT 10 Dec 78 JN

[Unattributed announcement concerning military intention to preserve law and order]

[Text] [First few words indistinct] today the people throughout Iran participated in these ceremonies with pure intentions and with adoration and faith in the family of the Prophet. The majesty and beauty of this religious gathering and the greatness of this purity of Iranian Moslems cannot be described with mere words. Fellow citizens, be alert: the enemy is hiding in ambush and his objective is to pollute the hearts of those who are filled with faith in their Creator with secondary and satanic thoughts. Be assured that your faithful soldiers, who have formed a faithful Moslem army, are prepared to do battle to protect the independence of Iran, to protect your property and your dignity. Take part in the mourning of the leader of the martyrs, Husayn ibn 'Ali, and do so with order and discipline befitting the faithful Moslem mourners, and bring your hearts closer to the one Almighty God during these sacred days.

New Curfew Hours in Abadan

JN101630Y Abadan National Oil Radio in Persian 1533 GMT 10 Dec 78 JN

[Announcement No 26 by the office of the military governor in Abadan]

[Text] On the occasion of the mourning days of the leader of the martyrs, Husayn ibn 'Ali, peace be upon him, it is hereby announced that effective Sunday, 10 December 1978, the hours of curfew will be from 2300 to 0500 the following day.

The military governor of Abadan and vicinity, expressing his appreciation to the Moslem people of Abadan, requests that they respect the orders of this command and cooperate with its officials.

[Signed] The military governor of Abadan and vicinity and the military commander of Khorranshahr region, Brig Gen Jahangir Isfandiari.

PEOPLE PREPARE FOR RELIGIOUS PROCESSIONS

LD091228Y Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 9 Dec 78 LD

[Text] The Moslem people of our homeland are holding gatherings, sermons and mourning ceremonies. During these gatherings, attended by religious bodies and various social groups with the presence of the religious leaders and great ulema and held in the mosques, monasteries and homes, religious preachers speak about the true religion of Islam, the religious law of Muhammad, the uprising of Imam Husayn and the great attributes of the third leader of the world Ithna-'Ashari Shi'ites and his self-immolating companions, who by sacrificing their pure blood watered the fruitful sapling of Islam and gave their lives for right and justice.

On the occasion of the mourning for the supreme martyr, the holy Husayn ibn 'Ali--peace be upon him--like other cities, subprovinces and villages, Tehran is wearing black. Black banners are flying in the thoroughfares, squares and over the doors of houses. The Moslem people have gathered in mosques and monasteries and hold dear the memory of manliness of the third leader of world Shi'ites, the supreme martyr, Husayn 'Ali--peace be upon him.

Meanwhile, various groups of the people, in their telephone contacts, expressed satisfaction with the government's decision permitting the mourning processions.

Those who are now thinking of Husayn 'Ali--peace be upon him--the most noble, are beseeching the Almighty so that all the Moslems in the land of Iran, following the example of the illustrious Moslem authorities, may with a heart filled with love for the homeland and faith in the sacred religion of Islam observe the mourning ceremony for the most noble in a manner designed to remove fear and terror from the hearts and to insure that we may all participate in mourning the holy arch-martyr, Husayn ibn 'Ali--peace be upon him.

TEHRAN REPORTS PROCESSIONS OF 'HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS' 10 DEC

LD101058Y Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 10 Dec 78 LD

[Text] On the eve of the anniversary of the martydom of the great martyr, Husayn Ibn 'Ali, Tehran today witnessed massive marches with the participation of hundreds of thousands of mourners.

Following the government's decision to lift a ban on marches and processions by mourners in Tehran and the provinces, and after reducing curfew hours in the capital city, Tehran has been calm since the early hours of the mornins.

The people of the capital who had been preparing themselves to participate in the mourning ceremonies gradually began to gather in the streets this morning. According to our correspondents from various parts of Tehran, at around 0900, the procession of mourners from Zhaleh and Shahnaz streets as well as Murosh, Naser Khosrow, Buzarjomehri, located around the bazaar, and Simetri Lashkar began, with the mourners heading toward Shah Reza Avenue. At the cross section of Shah Reza, Kurosh and Ferdowsi Square, the mourners joined each other, moving toward Shahyad Square.

At the cross sections of Navvab-Eisenhower, tens of thousands of mourners, in three groups, also joined the other mourners in Eisenhower street and, while shouting religious slogans, continued their march. According to our correspondents, the marches by the Husayn mourners, which began this morning from four different sides of the capital, were continued in an orderly and peaceful manner, considering that, according to a government decision, all security and martial law officers had stayed away from the routes of the mourners.

On the basis of the latest report, the mourners arrived at Shahyad Square around 1300, and according to another report received a few minutes ago, right now they are leaving the square.

Marches Carried Out Peacefully

LD101746Y Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 10 Dec 78 LD

[Excerpt] Our correspondents from other parts of the country report that religious demonstrations in several other cities were also held peacefully. A march by thousands of people from Mashhad and surrounding towns today was held with complete order and organization and ended at 1530. In Shiraz, too, thousands of people began their march at 0830 from the shrine of Hazrat-E Shah Cheragh--peace be with him. The Shiraz marchers, carrying religious placards and chanting religious slogans, marched in a completely orderly way along the city's Ahmadi, Khorram and Lotollah Zand and returned to Hazrat-E Shah Cheragh. The military governorate of Shiraz last night in a communique reduced the night curfew in the city by 2 hours for 3 nights.

Thousands of people of Jahrom also held mourning ceremonies today in the streets of the city. Following a congregational prayer at a mosque, they quietly dispersed.

Thousands of men and women in Tabriz began a march in the streets of the city from 0800 today. Security officers did not intervene at all. Reports say that similar marches were held in Ahar and Ardabil as well.

In Esfahan, too, mourners,held a 12-km-long procession without any incident and security officers did not intervene in the slightest. The curfew has been reduced by 2 hours for 10 and 11 December in Esfahan as well.

A quiet march was also held in Qom today. The marchers themselves were responsible for maintaining order. The marchers went to the city's Farah Square and held a public prayer there.

Reports from Ahvaz, Ilam, Mahabad, Hamadan and several other cities of our country also give a similar picture indicating that the eve of the martyrdom of Imam Husayn was observed with great order and organization.

AFP Estimates 1 Million

NC100808Y Paris AFP in English 0758 GMT 10 Dec 78 NC

[Excerpts] Tehran, Dec 10 (AFP)--An estimated one million people poured into the streets of this Iranian capital today for a mass demonstration called by Moslem religious leaders and lay opposition to the shah, the future of whose regime was thought to be at stake.

The size of the demonstration, marking the next-to-last day of the emotion-charged Muharram mourning period of Shi'ite Moslems, surprised even the organisers at the eight processions converged on the spacious Shah Reza Avenue in the city centre.

The demonstration at this stage stretched for more than ten kms (six miles), in lines of 100 people abreast chanting in unison "Allah is great," and "Khomeyni you are our leader, we reject tyranny."

The crowd was brandishing hundreds of thousands of photographs of the Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni, the Shi'ite religious leader now living in exile near Paris who is an outspoken critic of the shah.

There was no sign of troops as the demonstrators continued to arrive, often in cars packed with women and children. No incidents were reported as the full extent of the demonstration became apparent.

The government had authorised the processions today and tomorrow out of respect for Shi'ite convictions, despite martial law restricting gatherings to no more than three people, in a move to defuse the explosive tension.

The Tehran military governor, General Gholamali Oveissi, had warned last night that "armed gangs" wearing bogus uniforms planned to fire on the processions and "scatter blood or substance resembling blood."

Numbers of foreign families had left the capital for the weekend, and Tehran airport was closed until Tuesday.

Demonstrators Issue Resolution

TA101458Y Paris AFP in English 1441 GMT 10 Dec 78 TA

[Excerpts] Tehran, Dec 10, (AFP)--A religious demonstration by more than 1,000,000 Iranians ended here this afternoon with the issue of a 17-point resolution demanding an end to "the present tyrannical regime," authoritative opposition sources said.

The resolution was read out on behalf of the demonstration's organizers at Shayad Monument, erected to symbolize modern Iran. The document said that the rights of religious minorities and foreigners in Iran would be respected, the sources said.

The document also said: "Imam Khomeyni is our leader, and the march is a reiteration of our confidence in him."

The reference was to Ayatollah Khomeyni, the Shi'ite leader now living in exile in France.

Urging "imperialists of East and West to quit Iran in all forms," the resolution said that "we will have good relations with all countries and accept the presence of the Iranian people." [as received]

The resolution said that the "Iranian struggle" was based on human rights and noted that the march coincided with the International Human Rights Day. Iran should have an Islamic government based on the popular vote and should respect Iran's integrity and independence.

The resolution pledged "social freedom and fulfillment of all the interests of women," social justice for all, and the acceptance of farmers' and workers' rights, including the right to strike.

The resolution denied "government propaganda about international communism," and said that "government agents were responsible for arson in the country."

It was "treason" by the regime to use the armed forces against the people, the resolution said.

All political prisoners must be freed at once and those in exile brought home immediately, he added.

THOUSANDS ASSEMBLE IN TEHRAN FOR RENEWED DEMONSTRATIONS 11 DEC

TA110951Y Paris AFP in English 0924 GMT 11 Dec 78 TA

[Excerpt] Tehran, Dec 11 (AFP)--Hundreds of thousands of Iranians began assembling for new anti-shah demonstrations here today, with the tone apparently tougher than yesterday when an estimated 1,500,000 people marched peacefully for more than 6 hours.

With the military again keeping a low profile, some groups were shouting "death to the shah," and banners brandished by about 200,000 people who arrived in the southern suburbs were more political than yesterday.

"Torture and political prisoners are the characteristic of this regime," and "we are overthrowing the regime which set fire to our mosques," were among slogans. Arrivals included children and many veiled women.

TEHRAN: COMMUNIST SLOGANS GIVE 'POLITICAL' CHARACTER TO MARCHES

ID111104Y Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 11 Dec 78 ID

[Text] The Shi'ite world is mourning the anniversary of the passing away of the great martyr, Husayn ibn 'Ali. Our Moslem compatriots throughout the country are commemorating the immortal epic of Karbala [where the martyrdom took place] and the sacrifices of Husayn ibn 'Ali and his supporters.

The mourners today held mourning ceremonies in Tajrish Square, Baharestan, Railway Square, Narmak and Shahr Rey. Tehran and other cities today witnessed mammoth marches by the people.

During the mourning ceremonies being observed in Tehran and other cities, communist and antinational slogans gave a political character to the marches. Following the appearance of these communist and antinational slogans on the mouths of the demonstrators, groups of people detached themselves from the routes and isolated themselves from these demonstrators on the marchers' route toward Shahyad Square, the only thing which could not be seen as a religious demonstration.

On the order of some of their eminences, the Tehran marchers dispersed in Shahyad Square.

CURFEW ORDER ISSUED IN ABADAN, KHORRAMSHAHR

JN090906Y Abadan National Oil Radio in Persian 1810 GMT 8 Dec 78 JN

[Summary of announcement No 25 of the military governor of Abadan and vicinity]

[Summary] "As the people of Abadan are aware, this military governor's office in Abadan has not hesitated to undertake any effort in order to protect the people's welfare, security and law and order and in order to prevent the hostile sabotage of enemies and atheists. Fortunately, significant success has been achieved which--quite certainly--has been supported by the Moslem community and the patriotic people of Abadan. This success has been the result of the cooperation and support of the majority of fellow citizens with the military governor's office, and full appreciation is expressed.

"Unfortunately, despite the current peace and order whose preservation--especially during the days of mourning of the leader of the lovers of freedom and leader of the martyrs, His Holiness Husayn ibn 'Ali, peace be upon him--is the goal of the military governor's office, a limited number of non-Moslems and professional troublemakers and misguided persons have taken the opportunity to ignore the exalted station of the clergy, and sacred foundations of Islam, and the patience and dignity of the officials of the military governor's office. They have made preparations to exploit the grief and to destroy the harmony of this city and to terrorize and shock its families. It is their objective to endanger the physical and material security of the community by using the cover of the religious ceremonies and by exploiting the gatherings of pious people in their mosques and religious places."

The military governor's office is fully appraised of all the plots and the objectives of the conspirators, and it will use all its resources to combat the seditious forces and troublemakers. In order to remove any opportunity from the misguided and seditious elements and in order to provide the proper atmosphere for holding the mourning ceremonies, until further notice the hours of curfew are hereby established as beginning on Saturday, 9 December 1978, and [extending] from 2200 hours until 0600 the following day. Likewise, parents must exercise careful control over their children in order to prevent their involvement with the troublemakers. Be mindful that the country's enemies will exploit the presence of these pure and innocent beings by placing them in front of the so-called religious demonstrations. Should the military officials be obliged to enforce the law, the troublemakers will escape and leave your children to their fate.

[Signed] Military governor of Abadan and vicinity and military commander of Khorramshahr, Brig Gen Jahangir Isgandiari.

PARIS RADIO INTERVIEWS SANJABI ON TEHRAN DEMONSTRATION

LD091855Y Paris Domestic Service in French 1800 GMT 9 Dec 78 LD

[Summary] A big peaceful demonstration against the shah is to take place in Iran tomorrow. One million people are expected to be in Tehran's streets.

"Our correspondent in Tehran (Yves-Paul Vincent) has met Mr Sanjabi, the leader of the opposition who was released from prison recently, and Sanjabi told him what he expects from this new mass movement. [begin recording]

[Sanjabi] "This is a religious demonstration; this is a national demonstration of protest against the despotic, arbitrary and corrupt regime of Iran.

[Vincent] "And so you lend it political significance?

[Sanjabi] "Obviously it has political importance in the present situation in our country. You will see that tomorrow there will be one of the grandest demonstrations in the history of the people of Iran. Probably several hundreds of thousands will take part in this demonstration, and you will see that if the agents of the government, the provocateurs, do not interfere in the calm, peaceful and grand order of this demonstration, it will proceed in an absolutely peaceful manner. The Government of Iran, the regime of Iran cannot continue to oppose the public demonstrations of the people of Iran, the continuous protest of the people of Iran; they must necessarily conform to what the people demand." [end recording]

AFP REPORTS ON KHOMEYNI IN PARIS

TA101917Y Paris AFP in English 1912 GMT 10 Dec 78 TA

[Excerpt] Paris, Dec. 10 (AFP)--There was a festive atmosphere today at the surburban residence of the exiled Ayatollah Khomeyni, chief Iranian religious opposition leader of the shah of Iran, where some 200 Iranian and a few Lebanese Shi'ite Moslems gathered to mark the Moslem holiday of Ashura.

A large blue tent was set up in the yard of the ayatollah's residence, in which men, women and children spent much of the day discussing the future of Iran "after the fall of the shah's regime."

The ayatollah made only a brief appearance for midday prayers, after which he returned to his quarters.

Aides of the religious leader periodically informed those present of radio reports on the situation in the Iranian capital, where more than 1 million opponents of the shah marched peacefully through the streets for 6 hours today.

Their reports were greeted with cheers and applause.

TEHRAN REPORTS 705 PRISONERS TO BE FREED 10 DECEMBER

LD101106Y Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 10 Dec 78 LD

[Excerpt] On the occasion of the anniversary of International Human Rights Day, today 705 prisoners, convicted by military tribunals and judicial courts, are to be freed from the country's prisons, as ordered by the shah.

SHAH SENDS MESSAGE TO NATION ON HUMAN RIGHTS DAY

LD101844Y Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 10 Dec 78 LD

[Message to the nation by Mohammad Reza Pahlavi, shahanshah of Iran, on the 30th anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights--read by announcer]

[Text] The 30th anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights provides us once again with an opportunity to hold dear the memory of the well-meaning people who worked very hard to compile this declaration and to wish success and progress for all those who are struggling for human rights and fundamental freedoms.

The number of independent countries has increased by about three times over the past 30 years and nearly all countries of the world have gained their independence and national sovereignty. Many developing countries, thanks to the establishment of control over their national resources, were able to play an effective role in the context of international power rivalry and relations and to redress the balance in the context of big power pressures in their favor and in favor of human community. Despite the undeniable progress achieved by man in our era, and despite the daily increasing awareness of nations with regard to their fundamental rights and freedom, instances of injustice and disregard and ignorance of individuals' rights are still numerous in the world. To achieve the principles enshrined in this declaration there is, unfortunately, still a long way to go.

Poverty and destitution, the growing gap between the haves and have-nots and the gulf between the higher-income and lower-income groups within countries, as well as increasing number of illiterates in the world, racial discrimination and racism are some of the existing problems. The existence of these problems shows that the respect for human rights is still something that has not been achieved in many parts of the world.

Simultaneously with industrialization, growth and development came to many countries; new problems such as a cultural identity crisis, an increase in crime and acts of deviation, as well as environmental pollution and excessive population density in urban areas have exacerbated the problem and difficulties which existed in the past. The human community should think of finding suitable solutions for all these problems.

The respect for human rights for us Iranians, benefitting from a lofty Islamic tenet, is a fundamental duty because the promotion of the status and position of man is an inseparable part of our religion's teachings. In these days while we are mourning the memory of the leader of the world's liberated, I pray almighty God for success for all those lovers of humanity in their efforts to elevate the rights and fundamental freedoms of man.